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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1876. NO. 183.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

A Number of Bills Passed.

The Boom Bill Investigation.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE FLOORED.

Mr. Petroff's Interesting Story.

Mr. Gentner Sets Himself Straight on the Record.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 13, 1876.

SENATE.

The resolution rescinding the refusal of the Senate to consider bills coming from the House after the first of April, was adopted.

The following House bills were defeated in committee:

Providing a remedy by mandamus against supervisors of roads who refuse or neglect to open or repair roads.

To secure to miners engaged in mining anthracite coal a proper recompense for their labor.

Providing for the appraisement, collection and payment of damages to private property by the grading of streets or alleys in cities, and authorizing the occupation of private property for the purpose of slopes or embankments.

The House bill giving bounties for fox, wild cat and skunk scalps was passed.

Senator Wood tried to have the South Side Secession bill restored to the calendar. He was opposed by Messrs. Newlyer and Anderson and failed—yeas 17, nays 21.

Mr. Boyer, on a question of privilege, denied the charge that he was absent from the city trying to evade the process at the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms. He claimed to be sick in his room and was corroborated by a number of other Senators.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House discussed bills on second reading.

The Philadelphia House of Refuge appropriation bill was amended as to the election of managers and passed.

Mr. Gunster denied, on behalf of Mr. Skinner, Journal Clerk, the published account that he had made a confession to the Senate investigating committee of complicity in the boom bribery.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The following bills were considered and passed on second reading: Act to reimburse St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, for the maintenance of soldiers' orphans.

Act to reimburse the High Sheriff of Westmoreland county for expenses incurred by him in suppressing riots in said county.

Act making appropriation for the salaries of officers and employees of the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza, and for the erection of new buildings and to pay insurance thereon.

Also, joint resolution authorizing the Board of Public Charities to appoint managers and officers for said Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the inauguration of the Governor.

Act making an appropriation of $3,000 to the State Agricultural and Fruit Growers' Societies for a display at the Centennial Exhibition.

Joint resolution providing for the recreation and remarking of the boundary line known as Mason and Dixon's line, between the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Supplementary to the act to establish an insurance department, providing for the adjustment of tax on premiums of insurance companies of other States and governments.

Act relating to certain military claims on file in the Auditor General's office.

Supplementary act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, defining his duty and fixing his salary.

Act to provide for the refunding and redemption of existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs and school districts or other municipality or incorporated district, evidenced by bonds, certificates or notes issued prior to the 20th of April, 1875.

Act to protect children of the Commonwealth in their right to acquire useful trades.

Act entitled "A further supplementary act regulating elections in the Commonwealth."

Act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes, and county, city, borough and township rates and levies.

Postponed for the present.

The following report was made from the Judiciary Committee, which was agreed to: That Hon. Morgan R. Wise having misrepresented to said committee the conditions of bill 116, entitled An act relative to hucksters in Greene county," which bill he introduced, not having been properly advertised, all of which is in conflict with the act of Assembly regulating the advertising of local bills, therefore we most respectfully report in favor of the adoption of a resolution, requesting the return of said bill from the Senate.

The House then adjourned.

Another Caucus.

The Democrats held a caucus this evening, and discussed the situation of bills now pending in the House. There is a disposition in the House to postpone action on many important bills, so as finally to defeat the same. Among these is the act to revise, amend and consolidate State, county, city, borough and township taxes. It was decided to restrict all speeches hereafter to five minutes, and diligently push legislation so as to pass all important bills now on the calendar before adjournment.

Mr. Gentner's Story.

Charles R. Gentner voluntarily went before the Boom Investigating Committee, they conceding his point that his evidence should be immediately given on the public press. After he had been sworn the following testimony was elicited: I never asked Wanner or any other member of the House to vote for or against any bill, especially this Boom bill. I have joked to him and other members, as rumors were flying thick and fast in a general way about the House, that there was money being used for and against the passage of the Boom bill. Members have often in a loose way asked me concerning the bill, all of which I would laugh at and then immediately forget, placing no importance whatever upon the same. He swore positively that he had no knowledge of himself or that money had been used, and that he had no authority whatever to offer or give any money, either directly or indirectly, to buy any person to influence them for or against the passage of the Boom bill; that anything he might have said was only in a joking way, and was just hearsay. He swore positively that he did not know any of the lumbermen; never talked with any of them, either Brown, Keck or Embick, of Williamsport, and he solemnly stated that he did not know, nor never spoke to Herdic. He knew he lived in Williamsport, and that was all the knowledge he had of him.

It is entirely proper to state that every member of the House fully exonerates Mr. Gentner. All think him innocent of any participation in efforts to improperly influence the passage of the Boom bill.

The Boom Bill Trouble.

The latest sensation in the Boom bill investigation is the story told by Mr. Petroff to the committee, incubating Mr. Skinner, the Journal Clerk of the House, in bribing members, acting as the agent for Embick, of the Lumbermen's Association. Appended is Petroff's evidence as given to the committee:

On Friday, March 31, between the hours of eight and nine in the morning, I met Mr. Skinner, the Journal Clerk of the House. Skinner first opened the subject to me by saying that the Boom bill would likely be reached on Tuesday, and that he would like to see the Philadelphians fixed; that the lumbermen would deal with them if they could. I told him I thought they could be dealt with. By that time we reached the Keystone, and he said he would see me again and left me. That morning, while in the House, Skinner came to me and asked me whether I could get ten men out of the Philadelphia delegation from both sides of the House for five hundred dollars each. I said certainly. He said that Embick had told Beck it would be necessary to get ten men out of the Philadelphia delegation to carry the bill, and he would let me know further about it on Monday night. That afternoon, as I was going to the depot, in company with O'Neill and Patterson, I stopped at the Lochiel Hotel, and while there met Skinner. He called me aside and said that Embick had gone to Williamsport to make arrangements with the lumbermen and would let me know what they would do on Monday night. Skinner left me. After he had gone it occurred to me that I had paired off with Mr. Cassidy on this bill and I had important business in Philadelphia that would likely detain me over Tuesday, so I wrote a note and left it with the clerk of the hotel for Skinner, in which I stated that in case he heard from the lumbermen before Monday to telegraph the same to me, so I would see the Philadelphia members while in the city. I did not hear from him.

$5,000 FOR TEN "MEN."

On Monday I came up, as the business I expected did not occur, and while in the House Skinner came to me and said that the lumbermen had agreed to give $5,000 for ten men out of the Philadelphia delegation, and that they were willing to put the money up in my hands or in anybody's hands whom we might suggest satisfactory to them. I said, "I am satisfied; I will see the rest of them and let you know tomorrow." On Tuesday morning I told Skinner that they were satisfied for him to hold the money. He said, "Give me the ten names, with four others you can get in case they are needed." I said, "How about the money?" He said, "If you meet me in the Clerk's room at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon we will settle that." I said, "All right." So I met Skinner at the time named. We went into the office together and had not been there three minutes before Mr. Embick appeared. He seemed to have a key of the door, as it was locked and he came in without it being opened for him, and he said that he wanted the ten names. Skinner said to me that he wanted the ten names to see if there was any among them that they had already got. I gave Skinner ten names, which he wrote down upon a paper and then handed them to Embick. He took them and examined them. Then he took a certificate of deposit out of his pocket, indorsed it upon the back with his name and payable to the order of Skinner, and handed it to Skinner, who started to say something to him, when Embick interrupted him by saying that he did not want anything further to say; that we could settle it between us, and then walked out of the room. Skinner handed the certificate to me, saying: "Look at it yourself." I took it, saw Dougherty Bros.' signature on the face of it and Embick's name on the back, payable to the order of Skinner, and it was for seven thousand five hundred dollars.

FOURTEEN "MEN" WANTED.

That was the first intimation I had that they wanted fourteen men. Skinner said: "You will have to get four men more; that will make five hundred each and five hundred for me. To satisfy you that this is all right, I want you to get three or four of them to go with us to Dougherty Bros., and I will satisfy you that it is all right. I will meet you at the corner of Third and Market streets," he said: "All right." We started out to get somebody, as no one knew what I had done in this matter but Harry O'Neill. I went towards the Keystone; when I reached Third street I saw O'Neill and told him what had transpired between Skinner, Embick and I, and asked him to come along. He refused. I told him it was necessary for some one else to take part in this matter, in order to give it a bona fide appearance. He then consented to go as far as Third and Market streets. On our way down Third street we met Skinner. He said to us: "You walk down, and I will follow." When we reached Market street O'Neill left me and walked over towards the Lochiel. I stepped around the corner, when Skinner came up. He asked what was the matter with O'Neill. I said that he would not go, that he and I would do as well. We went into the bankers' together. Skinner called a man by name.

THE CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT.

We passed into a back room. Skinner submitted this certificate to him, saying: "Is this all right? Is this your signature?" He answered: "Yes, we will pay that today or to-morrow, or whenever presented." With that we walked out. Skinner left me at the door. I met O'Neill on the corner and told him what the banker had said. That afternoon, when the House was in session, Skinner called me into the transfer-room, and said he wanted those four names. I told him I would see the men and give them to him. I left him and went into the postoffice, wrote off the names and gave them to him, saying it would be well to have the bill brought up this afternoon, because the matter might leak out. He said they had not determined what they would do. They thought of making it the special order for to-morrow or postpone it until next Tuesday. However, he would find out and let me know in about a half hour I went to him and asked what they intended doing, and he told me they would take up the bill that afternoon, when reached, and, if necessary, would extend the session an hour in order to get it through. He said, "keep all of them here." I told him that we were all right. When the bill was reached and a vote taken, all of the names I had given him voted against it. Skinner also told me, while in the clerk's room, that they were bound to carry the bill through; to show you that they mean business, they gave me [Skinner] an envelope with $300 in it, which he said was "mad." That is about the substance of all that transpired between Skinner and myself.

The Whisky Trials.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—General John Mc Donald has just been sentenced by Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, to three years in the penitentiary and $5,000 fine. W. O. Avery was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The infringement part of General McDonald's sentence dates from the 23d of November last, the day of his conviction. Judge Krum, his counsel, made a strong appeal to him to allow him to substitute the county jail instead of the penitentiary as the place of confinement, on account of the better sanitary regulations of the former, the General being in very poor health, and suffering from a chronic disease, but Judge Treat didn't see the force of this, and named Jefferson City Penitentiary as the place of imprisonment. The sentence is the maximum penalty under the law. After the passage of sentence, Judge Dillon, the District Court adjourned and the Circuit Court opened. W. O. Avery was called and answered, and the forfeiture of his bond, declared a few days ago, set aside. Judge Treat then overruled the motion in arrest of judgment in this case, and sentenced the prisoner to two years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000, the maximum penalty. Mr. Avery was taken to the county jail to await his transfer to Jefferson City. A motion was then made for stay of execution in Colonel Mcguire's case till next Monday, or till a reply can be received to the petition sent to President Grant praying for a remission of the six months' imprisonment to which defendant was sentenced. The motion was granted.

CHICAGO, April 13.—In the United States Court, this morning, proceedings in forfeiture were entered by the Government against the distilleries of Gholson G. Russell, of Parker; L. Mason, of Meserole & Co., and of Stewart. Meserole pleaded guilty of one count in the indictment against him.

POLITICAL.

South Carolina Republican Convention.

COLUMBIA, April 13.—The State Republican Convention organized this morning after an all night session. Governor Chamberlain was elected delegate to the National Convention after a brief struggle; also, Senator Patterson, Collector Worthington, Congressmen Rainey, Smalls and Wallace and ex-Congressman Elliott. Resolutions were adopted expressing the appreciation of the high character, statesman-like ability and consistency of Senator Morton, and indorsing President Grant for his faithful execution of the laws. The delegation is uninstructed.

COLUMBIA, April 13.—The indications to-day are that Governor Chamberlain will control the South Carolina delegation to the National Republican Convention, in which case their first vote will undoubtedly be cast for Bristow for President, with Blaine probably as second choice, and in no event for Morton.

Virginia Republican Convention.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 13.—The Committee on Credentials in the Virginia Republican Convention stands about two-thirds for Blaine and Bristow. After a long wrangle last night over contested seats, the Blaine delegates were seated. The convention was in session after midnight.

LYNCHBURG, April 13.—The Republican State Convention was organized permanently by the election of Hon. J. B. Senor Chairman. Resolutions were adopted as reported by the Committee on Resolutions, and a also resolution of preference for Blaine. Resolutions of indorsement of Morton's course were adopted, as a compliment to him.

The resolutions adopted recite the great achievements of the Republican party, and declare they will remain faithful to its principles; favor honesty and economy in the Administration, the punishment of all dishonest officials, and a return to specie payments; oppose a division of the school fund; ask Congress to pass a law for the protection of the ballot-box; indorse the administration of President Grant, and recommend the construction of such water lines and railroads as will connect the East and West, North and South, and furnish cheap transportation from the interior to the seas. The delegates at large are Hon. John F. Lewis, W. H. H. Stowell, W. Steveus (colored) and Major Richard H. A. Carter. A majority of the delegation are claimed for Blaine, and the remainder are divided between Morton and Conkling.

The committee appointed by the Chairman of the Exposition grand mass meeting in Chicago, last Tuesday night, waited on Mayor Colville to request his resignation. The Mayor made no immediate response to their request, but desired them to submit their request, together with the reasons therefor, in writing.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

FORECLOSURE RECOMMENDED IN THE CASE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY.

LONDON, April 13.—The Dundee committee, sent to America to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, after speaking of the essential conditions of successful reorganization, conclude as follows: In view, however, of the difficulty of securing action of the bondholders, the doubts about whether the co-operation of the stockholders can be secured, and the necessity for an amicable settlement with all claimants, they think foreclosure is the soundest plan, and it would doubtless be preferred by those shareholders who really care for the welfare of their property.

The essential conditions alluded to above are, first, an effective control of the management by the real owners, the bondholders; second, the restoration of an equilibrium between the compulsory interest charge on the mortgage debt and minimum net earnings; third, a provision for narrow-guaging the line. The net floating debt is $2,800,000. If part of the net revenue for a sufficient period could be applied to paying the floating debt and narrow-guaging the line, there could, with capable management, be no question as to the capability of the property to earn interest on all its mortgage debt without the necessity of foreclosure and assessment on the shares.

HEAVY SNOW STORM.

LONDON, April 13.—A heavy snow storm prevailed last night throughout England and Ireland, and vegetation is suffering.

THE NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS UP OF TO MIDNIGHT.

LONDON, April 14.—A Vienna dispatch says a rebellion has broken out about Preserel, in South Herzegovina.

A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Paris, midnight, gives a list of forty-seven new appointments of prefects which were signed by the President on Thursday. Important changes among sub-prefects are to follow.

A telegram dated Algiers, Wednesday, reports a serious engagement between the French troops and insurgents south of Constantine. The latter numbered four thousand infantry and one hundred cavalry. The French force was much smaller. The insurgents were completely defeated. About six hundred were killed and wounded, including their leader. A large number were taken prisoners. Two French officers were wounded, and twenty soldiers killed or wounded.

A Madrid dispatch says the *Diario*, ministerial paper, energetically denies that the Government intends to re-establish the Concordat of 1851.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch states that the Servian Government has apologized to Prince Wrede, and promised to prosecute those who took part in the insulting demonstration on Sunday. The affair is settled.

The Russian *Invalide* says the Shah of Persia sent a large force to Mesches, whence they will commence war against Mero. If the Shah succeeds, he may be expected to take possession of Mero before Russia can annex it.

The Cologne *Gazette* says Canada and New Foundland have asked to be admitted to the postal union on the first of July.

Turkey.

A BATTLE—THE INSURGENTS BADLY WHIPPED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.—An official telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of Bosnia reports that a battle has taken place near Kjevacs, between the Turkish troops and 1,000 insurgents from the Austrian bank of the Save. The insurgents were routed with a loss of 300 killed and wounded. A portion of the band was pursued by the Turkish troops and recrossed the Save, while others took refuge in the mountains. The Turkish loss was trifling.

BONDS FOR SYRIAN LANDS.

LONDON, April 13.—Turkey is considering a proposition of the Jewish bondholders, in conjunction with other denominations, to exchange bonds for land in Syria.

POWERS DECLINE TO DISCUSS HERZEGOVINESE DEMANDS.

LONDON, April 13.—A special from Berlin says the Northern Powers decline to discuss the terms proposed by the Herzegovinese, deeming them inadmissible. They also decline to guarantee the execution of reforms. It is thought three imperial governments will reply to the memorandum of the Waywades by a fresh summons to cease hostilities and accept the Sultan's promises.

The reported negotiations for the cession to the German Empire of the right of the Duke of Edinburgh as heir presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe Coburg and Gotha is officially denied.

Austria.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA ACTING TOGETHER.

VIENNA, April 13.—The *Political Correspondence* (newspaper) says: We are able to state positively that Austria and Russian will combine to act conjointly for the pacification of the insurgent provinces of Turkey. So far there has not been the slightest difference between the two Powers.

AUSTRIA DEMANDS SATISFACTION.

BELGRAVE, April 13.—Austria has demanded satisfaction for the insult offered to Prince Wrede, her representative, on Sunday, by the populace. Servia is prepared to satisfy this demand.

Russia.

COTTON CULTURE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, April 13.—A Berlin special says a company has been formed in Russia for the introduction and developement of the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia.

Greece.

FIVE HIGH OFFICIALS CONVICTED OF BRIBERY.

ATHENS, April 13.—The High Court of Justice has sentenced M. Balassopouloo, former Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, to one year imprisonment, deprivation of political rights during three years, and to give the ten thousand dollars he received as a bribe to the poor house. M. Nickolopolous, a former Minister of Justice, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment; the Archbishop of Copplania was fined $10,000; the Archbishop of Patros $4,400; and the Archbishop of Messena $4,000, being double the amounts they received as bribes. All were impeached for corruption and simony.

NOTE.—The history of the investigation is as follows: On the overthrow of the Bulgaris Ministry, the late opposition sought to retaliate upon those who had ridden roughshod over the rights of their fellow-deputies. The Public Prosecutor of the Court of Appeal in Athens, a friend of the present First Minister, petitioned the House to inquire into the conduct of the Ecclesiastical Affairs, with regard to the appointment of the four Archbishops, setting forth the grounds of his belief that their preferment had been corrupt. A committee of five members was forthwith appointed to investigate the truth of the allegations and to act as prosecutors in the event of the defendants being committed for trial. Witnesses were examined before the committee, and the ex-Ministers arrested on the 13th of November last.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 13.—The steamer Hapsburg, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, April 13.—The steamship Cornwall, from New York, has arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Emperor of Brazil is to be invited to visit St. Louis.

A negro named Mitchell was killed by another named Gilmore, near St. Louis, on Wednesday. The killing was done in self-defense.

James Avery and Edward O'Quin were murdered in Avoyelles parish, La., by Jordan Wallace.

Yesterday morning a man named W. W. Reynolds, of Coshocton, fell from the Pan Handle train No. 56, bound west, while the train was crossing the Ohio river bridge at Steubenville, and was drowned. The body has not been found.

It is stated that Barney Williams is past all hope of recovery, and his death is expected at any moment. Since Sunday he has been entirely unconscious, and unable to recognize any members of his family. His disease is pneumonia, and his illness, though short, has been very severe.

A man named George Waite was arrested at Yankton, D. T., a short time ago, on suspicion of having set fire to numerous buildings in that vicinity. Lately he made a confession to a detective who had caused himself to be imprisoned with Waite for the purpose of exacting this confession from him. Waite proves to be a Southerner, and says he lost all his property by the burning of Atlanta, Georgia, and wanted to get even with the North.

Mrs. Sarah A. Walker was found yesterday in a room in her house on West Court street, Cincinnati, dead, with a terrible wound in her head, and had evidently been dead several days. The room was in a badly disordered condition, probably caused by the woman's resistance when assailed. Henry Walker, her husband, who kept a saloon in the building, has been arrested, charged with her murder, and held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation to-day.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

TAXATION OF BANK CAPITAL.

Protest Against Assessment Above Its Par Value.

Democrats Still Looking for a Financial Policy.

Pennsylvania Plank Commended

Another Caucus to Consider the Matter.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGE M'CANDLESS

WHY THE BILL IS DELAYED.

Silver Payments to Begin on Monday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1876.

Taxation of Bank Capital.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Bankers of the United States appeared before the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day, to secure a law prohibiting the States from assessing for taxation the capital stock of a bank beyond its par value. They stated that in some States, particularly in New York, these taxes are ruinous. The members of the committee propounded a number of interrogations on the financial question. The bankers, with one accord, declared that resumption in 1879 was impossible, but at the same time it would be better to let it alone than rest as it is now, at least for the present.

A Policy at Last.

The Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency observed to-day that as for himself, he thought that the financial plank in the Pennsylvania Republican platform would be as fair a proposition as any which they could produce in Congress, under the circumstances, to present to the National Convention at St. Louis. This seems to be the general tendency of leading Democrats in the House. While they are anxious to frame a policy for themselves, they are afraid to tackle the subject again.

The McCandless Bill.

The House Judiciary Committee are ready to report the bill retiring Judge McCandless with the six months limitation, but have withheld the bill at the instance of Mr. Hopkins, who discovered that some of his Democratic colleagues were disposed to oppose it on account of the six months limit, which, they say, is refusing to take the word of Judge McCandless, who has signified his wish to retire at the end of the May term. The real cat under the meal tub is, that they indulge in the main hope of a Democratic administration, and wish to hold over to secure the appointment of a Democrat.

The Bothersome Financial Question.

The leading Democrats in the Senate and House have had several conferences of late on the financial question. It was agreed that it would be better to take this question up at an early day in Congress, in order to select upon a policy there, rather than leave it to the undisciplined members of a nominating convention. The ill-advised rushing of the caucus bill into the House in advance of the authoritative sanction of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom it was referred, is admitted to have been an unfortunate sequel to the bright prospects then evident of disposing of the whole question. There will, it is understood, be another private conference shortly, and it is probable that a caucus will be recommended to again consider the financial problem. Some of the leaders, however, think that another caucus would be inexpedient and unnecessary, as the question has already been fully discussed there; that the Committee on Banking and Currency is already possessed of the views of their party on finance, and as a majority Democrat remarked to-day, it is not easy to prepare a bill to suit thirty or forty men in the House who claim or aspire to be leaders. They admit that the necessity of action is imperative, and that under the lash of party expediency it might be possible to lay down a policy which could be accepted by the St. Louis Convention.

The Silver Bill

was signed this afternoon by the presiding officers of the two Houses, and will be presented to the President to-morrow. It is understood that the Treasury will commence paying out the silver coin on Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1876.

PENDLETON'S LITTLE FEE.

Mr. Stevenson was before the Clymer Investigating Committee to-day, testifying in relation to the affairs of the Kentucky Railroad and Pendleton's connection therewith.

Senator Stevenson testified that it was a partnership concern, composed of seven members of the Board of Control, all of whom were officers. Each member had one vote, regardless of the amount of his interest. Death did not create a vacancy in the board until the number was reduced to five. Bowler's estate was not represented in the board. After his death Pendleton could not have represented the Bowler interest there, because Mr. Pendleton had exclusive control over the estate.

POST TRADERSHIPS.

William Harman, of Minneapolis, testified that he was post trader of Fort Rice, Dakota, appointed on the recommendation of Peck, of Durfee & Peck, and removed in July, 1874, by order of the Secretary of War; was interested at Standing Rock; sold out to Orvil Grant; a note signed by Bonnafon to the order of Orvil Grant, and indorsed by Grant, for $4,636, is still unpaid. Witness had not paid any money to any one for securing his appointment.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following postmasters—Miss Tillie Alden, Parker's Landing, Pa.; W. L. Scrum, Oswego, Kansas.

ROUTT VINDICATED.

Colonel John L. Routt, formerly Second Assistant Postmaster General, and now Governor of Colorado, before the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day, on oath, absolutely denied that he had ever received any money or any present or any valuable consideration whatever from F. P. Sawyer, or from any other contractor, directly or indirectly. Before the committee adjourned, Mr. Luttrell, one of its Democratic members, volunteered the statement that Colonel Routt, while Second Assistant Postmaster General, had heartily sustained him in the efforts which he [Luttrell] made two years ago to prevent straw bidders from controlling certain California and Oregon routs, and in furnishing information for use in exposing and breaking up straw bidding abuses generally.

PUNISHMENT FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES.

The bill reported by Mr. Wright, from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, relative to certain offenses and their punishment, provides that if in any place under the jurisdiction of the United States, except the District of Columbia, any offense is committed which is not prohibited or the punishment thereof is not specially provided for by United States law, such offense shall receive the same punishment as the local laws of the State or Territory now in force provide for a like offense, if committed within their jurisdiction, and no repeal of State or special law shall bar any prosecution of liability for such offense in any United States court.

INGALLS.

The order directing Colonel Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General, to resume his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the military division of the Atlantic, is suspended until further orders.

JURY DISAGREE.

The jury disagreed and was discharged in the case of Ottman, tried for receiving $47,000 stolen from the Treasury by a clerk, a year ago.

EMMA MINE.

Before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, T. W. Park testified that his opinion of the value of Emma mine had been formed from representations of Silliman, Williams and others, and that he did not take advantage of this dispatch of the persons named to sell out his stock.

KILBOURNE NOT TO BE PRODUCED IN COURT.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Judiciary, consisting of Representatives Lynde, Hoar and Hurd, to whom the subject of the *habeas corpus* in the case of Hallet Kilbourne was referred, agreed that a respectful reply be communicated to Judge Carttit, but that the body of Kilbourne should not be produced before him by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending April 11, 1876. Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. A. Buckwalter, Rover's Ford—Furnace.
J. N. Clawson, Philadelphia—Eye-glass holder.
H. Dedreux, Philadelphia—Paper feeding machine.
W. S. & G. A. Deeds, Wilkinsburg, and J. A. Deeds, Pittsburgh—Gas machine.
J. Warner, Philadelphia—Standard supporter.
J. E. Wolten, Reading—Furnaces.
R. M. Bowman, Philadelphia—Furnaces.
D. Challinor, Pittsburgh—Glassware tool.
W. E. Kramer, Philadelphia—Vises.
C. C. Lloyd, Philadelphia—Gas meter.
J. Reakirt, Philadelphia—Lamp wick tube.
R. M. Robertson, Philadelphia—Fare box.
G. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh—Air brake.
R. Arnetz, Philadelphia—Cigar cutters.
J. Batley, Philadelphia—Pipe staff holder.
L. Becker, York—Washing machine.
C. H. Bayer, Philadelphia—Cancelling stamps.
A. Corey, Philadelphia—Type setting machine.
J. N. Culmer, Pittsburgh—Pit car oiling caps.
J. R. Dunn, Pottsville—Coffee mill.
J. Dick, Philadelphia—Water heater.
M. Goeman, Allegheny—Car coupling.
J. J. Grancl, Philadelphia—Composition for coating coffee.
P. S. Haldeman, Smithfield—Car coupling.
J. Hutchinson and J. W. Govier, Pittsburgh—Pump valve gear.
J. Insull, Philadelphia—Casting apparatus.
G. D. Jacoby, Berwick—Tire upsetter.
J. W. Kreamer, Philadelphia—Hose bridges.
C. C. Lake, Philadelphia—Curtain roller bracket.
J. R. Nettinger, Philadelphia—Presses.
J. Richards and J. Mcehl, Philadelphia—Supplying air to fire boxes.
E. L. Pratt, Toughkenamon—Harness.
W. J. Regan, Pottstown—Manufacture of cores.
W. Reed, Sewickley—Adjustable dam.
W. Reed, Sewickley—Canal lock.
J. J. Reith, Allegheny—Tenoning machine.
J. N. Rice, Pittston—Winding clock.
M. H. Roberts, Philadelphia—Range oven.
J. N. Sawkins, Philadelphia—Spark arrester for locomotive.
S. N. Stewart, Philadelphia—Movable partitions.
R. B. Van Onner, Midlingtown—Mill feeding apparatus.
Designs—E. Newman, Philadelphia—Bottles.
R. P. Smith, Philadelphia—Bottles.
T. J. Martin, Philadelphia—Handkerchief.

OHIO.

F. Bloedom, Cleveland—Attaching street car poles.
J. Eberhardt, Cincinnati—Trunk fasteners.
T. F. Shaw, Cleveland—Windlasses.
W. W. Lewis, Cincinnati—Horseshoe machines.
C. L. Poorman, Bellaire—Thrashing machine.
S. D. Wheeling, West Charles—Vehicle top.
L. Anderson, Painesville—Tooth pick machines.
John Beavis, Cleveland—Metal rolling machines.
H. Bederlow, Cincinnati—Beer faweet.
J. Engelke, Cincinnati—Horse collar pad.
J. Gerrard, Cincinnati—Grain binder.
A. J. Jones, Cincinnati—Index gag.
A. B. Lewis, Jr., Cincinnati—Ball cars.
C. Walter, Cincinnati—Sinde rest for lathes.
W. B. Harper, Sparta—Door check.
Hilderbrand, Youngstown—Measuring pump.
S. D. Purdy, Cleveland—Bale ties.
C. Richards, Cleveland—Printing press.
E. J. Schneider, Dayton—Step ladder hinge.
W. Stephan, Springfield—Grain strainers.
W. H. Taylor, Toledo—Corn harvesters.
J. Frader and S. H. Collyer, Xenia—Corn planter.
Reissue—T. Davies, Cleveland—Locomotive furnaces.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. BOGY presented a memorial from the St. Louis Cotton Exchange advocating an increased appropriation for the signal service. Referred.

Mr. WALLACE presented petitions from the citizens of Pittsburgh favoring the passage of the bill to regulate commerce and prohibiting unjust discrimination by railroads. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the Senate bill providing for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners. Passed.

The bill providing for the separate entry of packages contained in one importation, was passed.

The Senate bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, was recommitted.

It was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next.

The House bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1876, and former years was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

After a short executive session, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WALLING reported back the bill to authorize citizens of seven unsurveyed sections of land within twenty miles of the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to make proof and payment for their claim at the minimum rate of $1 25 per acre. Passed.

Mr. SAYLER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Senate bill to convey pre-emption and homestead settlers on public lands within the limits of railroad grants in cases where such entries have been made under regulations of the Land Department. Passed.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SCALES moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Mr. RANDALL moved to amend by going into committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Negatived.

Mr. SCALES' motion was agreed to—yeas 133, nays 96.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Indian bill, and Mr. Wood concluded his speech of yesterday in favor of the transfer to the War Department.

Mr. SCALES spoke against the bill.

Mr. HOOKER did the same.

Without action the committee rose, and the House took a recess till 7:30, the night session to be for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

Various amendments to the bill were offered and rejected, and after progressing as far as page 57, the committee rose, and the House adjourned to meet on Saturday, to-morrow being a public holiday in the District.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1876.

FUNERAL OF A. T. STEWART.

The funeral services of the late Alexander T. Stewart were solemnized this morning at his house and at St. Mark's church, Bishop Potter officiating, assisted by a number of clergymen. The floral decorations at each place were magnificent, and the crowds in front of the house, the church and along the streets were very great. Admission to the house and church was by tickets, and the holders of these invited leaders in social, professional and political life. Governors Tilden and Rice headed the pall bearers.

Railroad Trains Blockaded by Mud—Flood Feared—Heavy Snow Storm.

IOWA CITY, IA., April 13.—A slide occurred at about eleven o'clock last night, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad track, on the east side of the Iowa river at this point, by which two passenger trains from the West have been shut in all day, unable to come or go back. The track is covered with mud, and the wagon roads are so bad that it is only with the greatest difficulty that provisions can be sent to the passengers, many of whom are ladies. The blockade will perhaps be raised at seven o'clock to-night.

Iowa river is rising, and there are fears of another flood like those of 1851 and 1858.

A heavy snow storm, extending along the Missouri river from St. Joseph and Fort Sully in the north, is now raging. No particular damage as to crops is anticipated. The sowing of wheat all over the State is at present suspended. The Missouri river is rising.

E'en Far Samoa Sends Greeting to Bab.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—A private letter from Samoa says documents have been found among Steinberger's papers, showing that Babcock, for a consideration, obtained Steinberger's appointment as special agent; also, that arrangements existed between Steinberger and J. O. Godfrey & Son, of Hamburg, by which the former was to go into the hands of the latter, who were to have a monopoly of the Samoan trade, to be bankers of the Government and issue paper currency, Steinberger to have ten per cent. on all transactions between the firm and the Government. This firm owned the Peerless, seized by the Barracouta. The Senate and Assembly support Steinberger, but the King and people are against him.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Falling barometer, clouds and rain, followed by cooler north and west winds, rising barometer and partly clo

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1876.

SENATOR WALLACE is a "goloid" statesman.

FORTY thousand decent Chicago voters have peremptorily called upon the Mayor of that city to resign. *Vox et praterea nihil?*

BELL must look out for his laurels, or WHITLEY will prove so much bigger a liar that the latchets of his shoes the former will not be worthy to unloose.

A NUMBER of the Democratic investigating committees at Washington are reported to be "by the ears." The conditions are favorable for an exceedingly stout hoid.

THORNTON, it is now reported, aspires to a Congressional nomination over HOPKINS. This, if it is likely to happen, will increase the necessity of WITKOWSKI'S nomination to oppose him.

THE administration of justice in China would seem to be modeled upon the Tammany plan. A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Shanghai, says a wealthy or influential criminal, if convicted, can readily buy immunity from punishment.

THE London *Times* is a pretty level-headed journal. In a recent leading article concerning Presidential elections in this country, it says:

"Pennsylvania represents more truly than any other State the average opinion of America, and when it nominates a man for the Presidency he has usually a good chance and sometimes a certainty of success."

SPEAKING of the BELKNAP impeachment case, why does not Congress abolish the post-tradership nuisance? There is no need of these post tradersbips, whatever The Commissary should furnish, at cost, to the soldiers all the supplies they need What is the use of detecting fraud except to abolish the cause of it, when it can be removed?

THE resolution which the President has signed, making to-day a legal holiday, applies to the District of Columbia only. No general resolution relating to Good Friday has been passed. The LINCOLN statue, erected by the contributions of the colored people of the country, will be unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, at Washington to-day, which is the eleventh anniversary of the death of the great Martyr of Liberty.

THE MORRISON tariff bill has been completed in committee, and is now before the House. That body should finish it. British free trade, though, is very strongly represented in that branch of the National Legislature, and it is by no means unlikely that a sufficient number of members may be found willing to sacrifice the interests of their country to promote the interests of English manufacturers, to push the inquity through. Fortunately, however, the Senate is Republican.

AFTER PLUMMER got through with his fierce denunciation of Speaker PATTERSON, in the Democratic caucus, no one of the Democratic members seemed willing to come to the Speaker's defense; whereupon PATTERSON, humiliated by this wholesale desertion, made a tame reply in which he intimated to PLUMMER that he would meet the latter and settle with him at the proper time and place. To this PLUMMER responded that he had a brother who once ruined a new suit of clothes in a fight with a skunk, and he did not care to go through such an encounter himself. In a mere encounter of wits, PLUMMER can beat the Speaker ten to one.

THE stupid House Committee on Territories has agreed to report the Senate bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State in the Union. The committee, however, has voted to name the proposed State Montezuma. It should be called ELKINS, after the present Delegate. The House should promptly vote the bill down. The Territory is not prepared for the change. Four-fifths of the people do not comprehend the change. To them a State may be a camel, a weasle, or a whale. It is indefinable to their ignorance. They have no conception of the importance of the transition, nor of the responsibilities and burdens it entails. Let them learn to labor and to wait—more particularly to labor.

MR. SWANN'S Committee on Foreign Affairs has determined not to permit any testimony to be introduced in the investigation as to the Emma mine affair, that might impeach the veracity of LYON, the main witness against SCHENCK. Several witnesses have already sworn that they would not believe LYON under oath, and there are dozens of other witnesses waiting to give the same testimony, all of whom know the real character of this witness; but Mr. SWANN'S committee refuses to hear them, because it has no other evidence against SCHENCK but what has been developed by this "lyin' under oath." The Democratic investigating committees of Congress all seem to prefer a lie to the truth, if the lie inculpates a Republican.

A LARGE portion of the press, in moralizing over the death of STEWART, the great merchant, insists that the bane of the age is the *haste* to get rich; the diffusion of the gambling spirit which always carries demoralization. There is much truth in this. The processes of gain in order to be healthy should depend upon steady, deliberate energy. But it is also to be borne in mind that the possession of money should be subsidiary to the higher object which it can secure. Men may be demoralized by slow gaining, which makes them worshippers of wealth, as much as by the gambling spirit. A more modest estimate of the place and function of money; a better conviction that it is not an *end* but a means to culture, refinement and civilized virtue, is what is needed.

IT IS intimated that, in view of the complete failure of the charges brought against General SCHENCK, in connection with the "Emma mine" affair, the President may probably send him back to the English court as a vindication of his official and personal character. This ought not to be done. The investigation, as far, has established his integrity beyond dispute, but it has been at the expense of his judgment. Right there the limitation of his vindication is reached. His conduct was in violation of good judgment and of exalted ideas of official propriety. To this extent is he to be condemned. An Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States ought not, by reason of the importance and dignity of his position, to engage in private speculations. A high sense of propriety demands at least as much as this.

THE Senate Judiciary Committee has reported very strongly against the House bill for the "protection" of witnesses. The measure is characterized as unwise, unconstitutional, and calculated to subvert all the ends of justice. All classes of criminals, from the traitor to the backwoodsman, who sells a glass of liquor without a license, are protected by it. Any criminal would have only to get himself called before any one of the numerous committees of Congress to testify, and would save himself from punishment, and, under the terms of the bill, would not even be obliged to tell the truth. Even the Democratic members of the committee—Senators THURMAN and STEVENSON—admit in their minority report that the bill "is broader in its scope than public policy or the ends of justice require, and that it might in practice be liable to great abuses."

THE entire press of the country, without respect to politics, should demand the immediate revocation of Secretary BRISTOW'S edict forbidding the chiefs of divisions, clerks and other employees of the department, either located in Washington or in the customs or internal revenue service of the Government—

"To furnish for publication without the authority of the Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, Chief Clerk, or the head of a bureau, any letter, document or decision, or to impart any information whatever concerning the business of the department, or to allow access to any letter, document, or record connected therewith, to any person not officially entitled thereto; and any infraction of this rule will, on discovery, be followed by the immediate dismissal of such clerk or employee from the public service."

This harsh, interdictory order is most extraordinary, particularly when it is remembered that it covers not only the customs division, but every branch of the Treasury Department. The mouths of all the deputies of the various bureaus, chiefs of divisions and assistant chiefs of divisions, to say nothing of their subordinates, are hermetically sealed by this Star Chamber regulation; and these officials are the only persons in the department who, in nine cases out of ten, have a knowledge of facts or subjects of which a newspaper correspondent wishes to inform himself in the service of the press and of the public. The whole country is directly interested in this matter. For ourselves, we hold that the obnoxious order—whose only tendency is to obstruct inquiry and prevent justice—ought to be rescinded at once.

THE TARIFF.

The State Senate, on Wednesday, adopted resolutions requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote against the MORRISON Tariff bill; but the treatment the resolutions received from the Democratic side, when they were introduced, was anything but friendly. On the final vote several Democratic Senators voted for them; but the discussion showed that they were all opposed to coming to a decisive vote upon them. Mr. YERKES moved to refer them to the Committee on Federal Relations, and Mr. ALLEN declared them premature, while Mr. SHIMER thought them unnecessary. Mr. YERKES was, indeed, bold and outspoken in declaring that he was opposed to a Protective Tariff and in favor of a Tariff for revenue exclusively; and his Democratic colleagues would, many of them, have been on his side, if they had dared to act out their convictions. The Democratic party is, and of necessity must be, opposed to Protection; but those of them who live in manufacturing and iron and coal districts in Pennsylvania are permitted, from the circumstances of their position, to pretend to be friendly to Protection. Such men know and feel that they are not, while holding this position, in harmony with their party generally, and hence their anxiety to stave off any action that compels them to toe the mark on this question. If the friends of Protection expect the protective policy to be maintained, they must see, from these proceedings, that the Democratic party cannot be entrusted with the maintenance of it. Even in Pennsylvania, six out of twenty-one Democratic Senators deliberately put themselves on the record as opposed to the present Tariff, and in favor of a lower one; and YERKES does not stand alone, among his political friends, in denouncing a Tariff framed with a view to incidental protection to American industry. He, and those who think with him, are honest enough to put themselves in accord with their party; and the time is fast approaching when the whole party in this State will be compelled to throw off all concealments, and vote as they really feel, in harmony with their Free Trade allies in other States.

In order that the people may see how these Democratic Senators voted upon this question, we append the vote upon Mr. DAVIS' resolutions, requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote against the MORRISON Tariff bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Anderson, of Allegheny; Anderson, of Crawford; *Bechtel, Bennett*, Butterfield, *Chesney, Coylston*, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, *Dill*, Dunkel, *Ermentrout*, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jackson, Lamon, of Philadelphia; Lemon, of Blair; Lawrence, McClellan, McMullan, McNeill, *Nagle*, Newmyer, Payne, Roebuck, Smith, *Stanton*, Strang, Warfel, Winslow, *Wood*, Yeakle, Yutzy —36.

NAYS—*Allen, Hayes*, Rockwell, Shimer, Thomas, Yerkes—6.

Democrats in *italic*.

The same resolutions came up in the House of Representatives, after the Senate had passed them, and the action thereon is a fair test of the real feeling of the Democratic party on the Tariff. The House, as every one well knows, is Democratic; and the action of its political majority is the action of the party, in this State, to which that majority belongs.

As soon as the Senate resolutions were messaged over to the House, Mr. PACKER (Democrat) moved to refer them to the Committee on Federal Relations. This, after debate, was agreed to, by a party vote—yeas 57, nays 43—and the resolutions were accordingly sent to a committee to sleep the sleep of death. They will never be heard of again. The party did not dare to defeat the resolutions by a direct vote, nor did it have the courage to vote for them; so it chose the cowardly, skulking course of smothering them by a reference which was meant to be fatal to them.

This result is a sure indication of the subserviency of the Democratic party in this State to the Free Trade element. At a moment when the present Tariff is known to be in danger, and when it is essential that the voice of Pennsylvania should be heard in condemnation of the Free Trade MORRISON Tariff bill, the Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature step in to say that her voice shall *not* be heard. The friends of the MORRISON Tariff will thus be encouraged; for if Pennsylvania does not condemn it, when the opportunity offers, it may fairly be inferred by the Democrats that she does not feel dissatisfaction with it. The Free Traders in Congress have thus received from our Democratic House a direct encouragement to go on and pass the MORRISON bill, and the Democratic members of Congress from Pennsylvania are left at full liberty to vote for that bill, if they choose.

There is thus no room for doubt as to the position of the Democratic party of this State on the Tariff. It is clearly opposed to a protective tariff and in favor of MORRISON'S bill to close our workshops, turn the mechanics and laborers of the State out of their places, and bring certain ruin upon ever industrial enterprise in the country. It has chosen its own course, and must take the consequences of its action.

The following are the resolutions of the Senate which the House voted to smother:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our members be requested to vote against and defeat all honorable means to procure the defeat of the Morrison Tariff bill now pending in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C.

Resolved, That any reduction in our present Tariff laws would cripple the energies of the nation, retard public improvements, destroy industrial enterprise, diminish the value of property, deprive the people of profitable employment by encouraging excessive importations of foreign goods and other products of foreign labor which ought to be produced by our own people, and thus prolong the financial crisis now prostrating the industries of the country.

Resolved, That the Governor be instructed to forward to each of our Senators and members of Congress a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

And the following is the vote by which the Democrats of the House voted to smother them:

YEAS—Messrs. Achenbach, Andre, Anstine, Backus, Burnett, Bedford, Bireh, Boyer, Brown (Jefferson), Buck, Carver, Conrad (Philadelphia), Crawford, Darby, Deyarmon, Dry, Dunling, Eldred, Embick, Erwin (Northampton), Faunce, Fogel, Geiselman, Gemmill, Gentner, Gorman, Gross, Gunster, Hannan, Harvey, Hasson, Hays, Holland, Irwin (Allegheny), Jamison, Kennedy, Keyser, Kimmett, Kistler, Knipe, Large, A., Large, S. P., Law (Montgomery), Leaw (Bucks), Lecron, Loftus, Logan (Crawford), Lusk, Marshall, McAsey, McHenry, McLean, McNite, Miller (Berks), Miller (Philadelphia), Monaghan, Myers, Pallatt, Park, Parker, Piper, Plummer, Reighard, Reutter, Rogers, Rutter, Shugert, Shull, Spang, Spicer, Stahle, Stock, Stevens, Stotzer, Terry, Thornton, Toner, Wanner, Williams (Clarion), Wilson, Wimmer, Wise, Wishart, Withington, Worrall, Yerkes, Patterson, Speaker —87.

NAYS—Messrs. Agnew, Allen, Baily, Bakeoven, Bell, Billingsley, Boyd, Brown (Erie), Campbell, Carey, Chrisman, Christy, Cruikshank, Devereux, Dickey, Doughas, Falkenburg, Fleming, Fortenbaugh, Fredericks, Gehr, Gillespie, Graff, Graham (Allegheny), Hall, Hill, Hoffer, Hostetter, Huhn, Humphreys, Jackson, Kimmell, Knight, Leach, Lough, Lusk (Schuylkill), Logan (Erie), Losch, Loudenslager, Mateer, Miller (Somerset), Mitchell, Montgomery, Morgan (Lawrence), Morgan (Schuylkill), Mowery, Mumford, Mylin, Newell, O'Neill, Patterson (Philadelphia), Phelps, Quirk, Reed, Reyburn, Ringgold, Roberts, Roney, Salter, Schoch, Shonk, Smith (Chester), Souder, Stewart, Stober, Summy, Thompson (Armstrong), Thompson (Indiana), Tracy, Vogdes, Wendt, Williams (Susquehanna), Wolfe, Yeakel —74.

THE Silver coin bill has now become a law. It substitutes silver coins of the denomination of fifty, twenty-five, twenty and ten cents for the outstanding fractional currency, and makes applicable to the sinking fund the amount of the latter received as part of the public debt. The silver coins to be paid out as subsidiary or fractional currency are of the standard of 1853, being 385 grains to the dollar. These silver coins and the trade dollar, containing 420 grains pure silver, are left as before, a legal tender for $5. The effect on the sinking fund for the current fiscal year will be to absorb of the customs revenue of the year about $19,000,000 fractional currency for the same amount of United States fivetwenties which the Secretary would have purchased for this object had not the present bill passed. The New York *Evening Post* speculates thus concerning the future workings of the measure:

It forces the Government to try an experiment which may turn out favorably; if it should so turn out nothing is gained toward the solution of the main problem of resumption in 1879; if the result is unfavorable, then the whole subject is brought into derision. If the price of silver remains as low as at present, and the value in gold, or if it is more pleasing to call it so, the bullion value, of subsidiary coins continues to be less than the value in gold of the fractional notes, or the United States legal tender notes into which they are convertible, then the experiment will be a success; that is, the subsidiary silver coin will circulate. If, however, the price of silver advances to near the average price for thirty years, and the gold or outlion value of the subsidiary coin becomes greater than the gold value of the United States legal tender notes, then the subsidiary silver coin will be withdrawn from circulation and sold to the bullion brokers for the premium; and they will either melt it or export it.

THE firmness of the Senate, at Harrisburg, in refusing to consider House bills until the House would fix the day of final adjournment and send over the General Appropriation bill, has conquered the stubbornness of the House, and defeated the scheme of the bummers to keep the Legislature in session until June, for the mere sake of the ten dollars a day. The House, on Wednesday, yielded both these points. It passed the General Appropriation bill, finally and hurriedly, and also fixed the day for final adjournment. This practically ended the dead-lock between the two Houses, and the people owe it to the Republican Senate that the disgusting conspiracy of the Democratic bummers to fasten themselves like leeches upon the public Treasury has been exposed and defeated.

It is possible, and perhaps probable, that this result was somewhat hastened by the developements before the Investigating Committee on the Boom bill. These developements implicated so many Democrats, and subjected so many others to suspicion, that the leaders probably concluded it was not safe to give further scope to the investigation. The final adjournment cuts off the further action of the committee, and the Democrats breathe more freely and easily now that they know they cannot stay here much longer. The fifth of May will be, to them, a day of deliverance from their fears and apprehensions.

A Democratic member, when the excitement at Harrisburg was at the highest, exclaimed "Confound the Boom bill! It will cost me a thousand votes, in my district, and will defeat our party in the State!" As his district is a Republican one he does not, in our estimation, overrate the extent of his loss. He knows that the Republicans will not, in the light of these exposures, repeat in 1876 the folly of 1874. They do not want to reap another crop of THORNTONS and PATTERSONS.

We do not exaggerate when we say that the people of the State will rejoice with great joy over the dissolution of this Democratic House of Representatives. It has been an obstacle to needed legislation, has accomplished no good or useful work, and has been, by its incompetency, fatuity and folly, a disgrace to the State. Its Speaker has become a general laughing stock, and although his political colleagues have the grace to be ashamed of him, they have not the pluck to get rid of him. PLUMMER treats him as a great party misfortune, and is inclined to apologize, in the name of his party, for inflicting him upon the people as a great public misfortune; but an apology will not atone for the wrongs done by him and the House under him. It is something, however, to know that his and its career is about to end, and for that let the people be duly grateful.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT, VOL. II. By George Bancroft. Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

We have on several occasions commended this great work, and most heartily adopt the view of the late Edward Everett that "it does such justice to its noble subject as to supersede the necessity of any future work." Indeed, the fact that a few years ago was the date of the preface to the original edition, since which the distinguished historian has been perfecting his life work. For a year past Mr. Bancroft has been revising the present *Centennial* edition, and using new matter, and it may now be regarded as complete. It has been well said that the peculiar distinction of the work consists in its not being a superficial narrative of events, but a masterly exposition of the ideas in which they had their origin. This centennial edition is elegantly printed, handsomely bound and low priced. The series will consist of six volumes. No library is complete without this history, and it is just the kind of reading that should be introduced into every family circle.

COMIN' THRO' THE RYE. Paper cover. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is much to admire in this love story, told in a neat and graceful manner. The heroine is admirably drawn, presenting the different stages from girlhood up to beautiful womanhood. The lights and shades of the story hold the reader to the end.

THE FRENCH PRINCIPIA. A fresh French reading book, containing fables, anecdotes, inventions, discoveries, natural history and French history, with grammatical questions and notes with dictionary. On the plan of Dr. Worman Smith's "Principia Latina." Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

A person with a slight knowledge of French, will find this book of real service in the mastery of the language. The extensive vocabulary containing 13,000 words, giving the etymology of each word, is of itself of great value to the student. Each extract of the reading part is followed by grammatical tests, to develop the rules of syntax. The plan of the work is most excellent, and instructors, as well as students, will do well to examine the book and judge for themselves of its merits.

A FIRST GERMAN COURSE. Containing grammar, delectus and exercise book, with vocabularies. On the plan of Dr. Wilham Smith's "Principia Latina." Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This work combines the same excellent features as the "French Principia," grammar and reading, that is, of principle and application. The plan of the work admirably helps young beginners, by teaching in each lesson simple rules and principles, and is at the same time trained to apply them. It is evidently an improvement upon the systems of Ollendorf and similar works, and must supplant them in time.

DISEASES OF MODERN LIFE. By Benjamin Ward Richardson, M. D., M. A., F. R. S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, etc., etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

A number of years ago the author published a series of essays on diseases of overworked men, by excessive mental work as well as by excessive physical exertion. Subsequently essays were published relative to some occupations, indulgence in alcohol and the use of tobacco. These essays have been collected and revised and other matter introduced, and this volume is the result. Part First treats of "Phenomena of Disease, Incidental and General." Part Second, "Phenomena of Disease, Induced and Special." Part Third, "Summary of Practical Applications." The chief arguments of this able work are against excessive as well as serious mental and physical efforts, and the use of tobacco and spirits is strongly condemned. Diseases springing from permanent causes are beyond control; others are controllable, and others still result from age and the manner of living. The first are severe and often dangerous; the second fluctuate in severity; the third are irremediable but painless, while the last are social and controllable. The external causes of sickness are meteorological, and include impure or deficient oxygen. The conclusion of the examination is that the first prescription for health should antedate birth; that health should be considered in marriages; that food and clothing should be seasonable; that age and varying temperatures should be considered. We quote the words of an influential critic. "Worry should be avoided, physical training restricted under judicious rules the passions restrained, alcohol, tobacco and narcotics let alone or sparingly used; animal food eaten but twice daily, and then fresh and well-cooked; not more than twenty-four ounces of fluid taken any day; the temperature kept at sixty degrees Fahrenheit and good ventilation maintained; occupation and recreation alternated; eight hours of sleep taken after ten P. M., in a well ventilated room; dress worn loose and changed often, a sponge bath taken daily and refined amusements sought."

WHY WE LAUGH. By Samuel S. Cox, author of "Winter Sunbeams." Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Those of our readers who have read some of Mr. Cox's humorous papers in *Harper's Monthly*, have an idea of the rich and racy character of this volume. Few have treated this subject so well and successfully as this writer. It is apparent at the outset that its chief excellence is in its illustrative material, which is used with consummate skill. However philosophical some portions appear, it is relieved by the illustrative element, with a happy combination of wit and humor. Mr. Cox has succeeded best in making clear *what* makes us laugh, than *why* we laugh. We have humor in general and American humor in particular discussed, and most happily illustrated. He is a specimen himself, though he fails to quote himself. Its excellent features can be best seen by the reading of the book, and each one can then guess, "Why We Laugh."

PHILADELPHIA AND FEINE UMGEBUNG. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper cover.

These enterprising publishers deserve the hearty thanks of the Germans of this country, especially those who will visit the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, for the publication of an elegantly illustrated book on "Philadelphia and its Environs," with the German text. As a work of art and guide to the interesting places in the Quaker City and suburbs, it is worthy of much commendation, and is sold at a low price.

CABIN AND PLANTATION SONGS as sung by the Hampton Students. Arranged by Thomas P. Fenner, in charge of Musical Department of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Virginia. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper cover.

This selection gives the genuine "slave music" of the South, of which so little is known except by natives and visitors to the "Sunny South." The unique features that pervades the melodies of the South are here reproduced, words and music. The first verse of the first song is in these words:

"I'm gwine to jine de great 'sociation,
I'm gwine to jine de great 'sociation,
I'm gwine to jine de great 'sociation;
Den my little soul's gwine to shine, shine," etc.

PERSONAL.

Jerry Hopper is the name of a Michigan giant. He is a huge fellow, physically, being seven feet and seven inches in height—in fact a whopper.

Winslow has lately written to a friend in Boston to the effect that if the Government fails to extradite him he shall return to this country as soon as he is released, and that he will "make it hot" for some of his old friends.

It is a very funny story which Antonio de Costa tells the New York *Herald* of meeting William M. Tweed in Italy, and not the least amusing part of it is the announcement that the ex-Boss is traveling on the Continent as American baron. Tweed is the only baron in our peerage.

Paul Haupt, of Denver, served through out the war without receiving a wound, and when his regiment was sent to Arizona he on one occasion fought five Apaches single handed, killing three of them under. The other day he was crushed to death between two blocks of ice in an ice-house.

Henry Hunter, Sr., an old citizen of Carbondale, Illinois, and a veteran of the Mexican war, died on Sunday at the age of ninety-seven. He belonged to a squad of sharpshooters in the battle of New Orleans in 1815, and it has always been thought that it was the bullet shot by Hunter that killed the British General Pakenham.

A singular fulfillment of a dream occurred at Nevada City recently. The wife of Mr. Scott, one of the owners of the Last Chance mine, had a dream on the night previous, that her husband was killed by having his head struck by a rock in the mine, and when the signal was given that a blast was to be fired, he and Mr. Foote, both of whom were holding the hydraulic nozzle, retired to a distance of 250 feet. But for some reason Scott became uneasy and tried to get Foote to go still further away, concealing himself behind a tree, instead of standing beside Foote as usual. When a blast went off a flying stone struck Foote on the back, killing him instantly. Mr. Scott is firmly convinced that if he had not remembered his wife's dream and got behind the tree he would have been the man killed.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President
JAMES K. STEVENSON.....Secretary

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT.
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st P. V. I.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

PROPOSALS:

NOTICE TO TOWBOAT OWNERS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 3, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR TOWING in connection with the U. S. Dredges "Oswego" and "Ohio," during the present season, will be received by the undersigned until noon of April 25th.

Power of boat required, about 15 inches diameter of cylinder, 5 feet stroke, draught of water not greater than 28 inches.

Forms for proposals and any information required will be furnished on application to this office, or to E. J. CARPENTER, U. S. Engineer, Pittsburgh.

Proposals will not be considered unless made by steamboat owners.

WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.
THE
PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL.
$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.
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This cheapest of all religious papers is published in the exterior dimensions, 24 by 37 inches.
It uses no out ide inducements to secure support. Its premiums are found in its pages. It excludes all *Medical* and other unworthy advertisements—also, dry discussions. No effort is spared to make it a *pure*, safe, attractive and instructive journal for
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While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the branches of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for the Journal by one of its ablest writers, are used by leading Sunday School men in all parts of the country, to be the VERY BEST ISSUED. They will form THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School workers. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in
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For Sale.
WHEELBARROWS,
For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stoves and Gardeners, manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at
Duquesne Wagon Works,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.
C. COLEMAN & SON.

DRY GOODS.
FEBRUARY 15, 1876.
Cochran, McLean & Co.,
Broadway, Grand and Crosby Sts.,
NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Respectfully call the attention of their friends generally, and buyers about to visit New York, to their stock of
Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
Shawls, Dress Goods, Notions, Woolens,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
And ask that buyers will examine the same before purchasing elsewhere. THE

EDUCATIONAL.
Drawing.
Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STREEKEUWIZ, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GEORGE B. JOHNSTON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, F. M. Love retiring. Dissolution dating from March 1, 1876.
GEORGE B. JOHNSTON,
F. M. LOVE.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1876.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED as heretofore by the undersigned, at the old stand, Main street, Thirty-sixth ward. All claims against or due the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.
GEORGE E. JOHNSTON.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE firm, I take great pleasure in recommending my former partner to the confidence of our friends and customers.
F. M. LOVE.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of WILLIAM HODGSON & CO., engaged in the Coal and Mercantile business, on the Monongahela river, is by mutual consent dissolved. Settlement of all claims against the firm are to be made with WILLIAM HODGSON alone. Also, the steamer J. S. Mercer accounts.
WILLIAM HODGSON,
WILLIAM G. PEPPARD.
Pittsburgh, April 7, 1876.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
The copartnership heretofore existing between B. S. Heath and Welcome White, of Port Newton, Pa., under the style of HEATH & WHITE, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Welcome White being authorized to settle all accounts of said firm.
B. S. HEATH,
WELCOME WHITE.
West Newton, Pa., April 5, 1876.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, doing business under the firm name of FRAZIER, MEYZGER & CO., at 32 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. All claims against or due said firm, will be settled by Frederick Metzger, No. 96 Third avenue.
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
MARTIN METZGER,
FREDERICK METZGER.
Pittsburgh, March 23, 1876.

LEGAL.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA:
In the matter of WILLIAM SMITH & SONS, Debtors. No. 2332 In Bankruptcy. At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1876.
Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.
The petition of Barclay Preston, Trustee in the above case, was this day presented in Open Court, setting forth inter alia, that William Smith, one of said debtors, is the owner of one-tenth in the firm doing business as the Isabella Furnace Company, and that he has been offered for the said interest the sum of twenty-three thousand dollars ($23,000), and asking authority to sell the same at private sale, whereupon the following order was made:
And now, April 11, 1876, the within petition is ordered to be filed in Court, and upon consideration thereof, it is ordered and directed that the same be filed, and that notice of the filing be given by publication in the Pittsburgh Commercial and Telegraph, three times in each, and that the hearing upon said petition will be granted WEDNESDAY, the 19TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1876, unless exceptions are filed before that date.
Per curiam.
From the Record.
S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.
SLAGLE & WILEY,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Letters of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM J. McEWEN, late of the Twenty-first ward, in the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to JANE McEWEN, all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay to
JANE McEWEN, or to
H. H. McCORMICK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office No. 62 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY assignment of NICHOLAS PAUL to THOMAS JAMISON.
No. 368, September Term, 1875.
Notice is hereby given that the account of Thomas Jamison, as Assignee, has been confirmed nisi, and that said account will be confirmed absolutely on APRIL 15th, A. D. 1876, unless exceptions are filed thereto in the meantime.
JAMES KENNEDY, Prothonotary.

ESTATE OF DAVID CHESS, DECEASED.—NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of David Chess, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate will present them duly proven for settlement.
WALTER CHESS,
G. E. LAUMAN, Administrators,
113 Water street

HOTELS.
Seventh Avenue Hotel,
CORNER
SEVENTH AVE. and LIBERTY ST.
H. W. KANAGA & CO., Proprietors.
Will open for the reception of Guests on or about APRIL 15, 1876.

BANKRUPT SALE!
PRICES VERY LOW.
Pickles in Bottles and Barrels,
Sauer Kraut,
Celebrated Sauces and Catsups,
Platform Spring Wagons,
Warehouse Trucks,
Boilers, Engine and Elevator,
Vinegar, Generators,
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.
167 and 169 SECOND AVENUE,
R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED."
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
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No. 105 Market Street
REINEKE, WILSON & CO.,
Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
And dealers in LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, IRON AND LEAD PIPE, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.
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Special attention given to Rebronzing and Gilding Chandeliers.

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RECORD OF THE YEAR
JUST PUBLISHED—The first number of a capital new Monthly Magazine, to be called RECORD OF THE YEAR. Being the monthly record of every important event in any part of the world, together with a selection of the choicest miscellany of the month, carefully indexed, and edited by FRANK MOORE, of the "Rebellion Record."
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is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and *four Chromo Plates of Flowers*, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 35 cents in paper cover; 65 cents bound in elegant cloth. VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.
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For Plain or Fancy SIGNS, at the lowest rates, go to
JNO. T. GRAY'S Paint Shop,
84 Diamond street,
Fourth door above Smithfield stree

DRY GOODS.
1876.
WILLIAM
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fede
INCREAS ED ATTRACTIONS
SILK DEPARTMENT.
At 18½c and 25c, nice variety Japanese Silks.
At 31c and 37½c, choice lines Japanese Silks.
At 50c and 75c, a special bargain in Japanese Silks.
At 81, extra good value in Black Gros Grain Silks.
At $1 12½, $1 30 and $1 25, special bargains in Black Silks.
At $1 37½ and $1 50, fine and real hand spun Black Silks.
At $1 15, choicest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 25 to $2 50, fine Colored Dress Silks, shades for Spring.
At $1 75 to $4 50, extra quality Black Dress Silks, Faille Check, Brocade and Mourning Dress Silks. Light thits and shades for evening wear, very low.
BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
At 18½c and 25c, fine Black Alpacas.
At 28c, 31c and 37½c, extra good value in Black Alpacas.
At 44c and 50c, very fine Black Alpacas.
At 62½c and 75c,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1876.

The condition of affairs in monetary circles continued active to-day. The continued activity in commercial circles has resulted in such a demand for loans that we begin to hear of instances in which banks report their loanable funds all employed. These cases are, however, generally attributed to the recent movement of currency to the country, and the requirements of the April settlements. It is not thought that there is any reason to look for stringency in the loan market; and indeed increased ease is expected by some to be the rule next week, when it is probable that the movement of currency from the country to the city banks will set in. Rates of discount are moderately firm on prime commercial paper, at 7@9 per cent., and loans on collaterals at lower figures are the exception instead of the rule. Depositors have been checking very heavily as a result of the improvement in business, which also tends somewhat to the reduction of loanable balances. In general financial matters events of importance were not very numerous. A meeting of the creditors of Zug & Co. was held this afternoon to consider a proposition for compromise which was made on behalf of that firm, viz: To pay 50 per cent. of its liabilities in three annual installments. The proposition, though better than those usually offered by bankrupts of the present day, did not meet with the views of the necessary number of creditors, and another meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) to elect assignees in bankruptcy. To-morrow being a holiday by act of the Legislature, the banks will be closed. General business operations will, however, probably be continued, except in cases where business men desire to make a religious observance of the day.

—The application of philosophy will extract some comfort out of almost any conceivable series of misfortune; and such is the philosophy which the Boston *Advertiser* in a recent article on the course of trade uses, when it says: "The complaint is not to be, and we believe there are some facts to justify it, that although the prices of many articles have reached so low a scale that it seems impossible permantly to maintain them, yet there is no sale for them at any price. Paradoxical as the statement may seem, this is the most encouraging symptom that could be reported. We do not mean that it is the promise of immediate recovery, or even of a speedy revival; only that it is the last possible state, which never lasts long, of a patient who never dies."

The writer goes on to say that during the past few years the country has grown in wealth more rapidly than before the panic. The increase of a nation's wealth during any given period is equal to the excess of material produced by labor in some one of its many forms above what has been consumed. Now, during the period since the panic of 1873, the production of the country has been little, if at all, diminished. In some, but not many branches of manufacture, there has been a small percentage of reduction, but agriculture has produced more than ever before. On the other hand, the waste of material has largely stopped. We consume a smaller percentage of the value of our labor. Consequently, the accumulation of real wealth must have been going on during the last three years at an unusually rapid rate.

This comforting argument is somewhat modified by the assurance that when the increase of wealth has reached a certain point, the nation will fall into the old antepanic error of living beyond its means, contracting debts it cannot pay, and finally winding up with a smash again. This is the course of all communities. They pass a season in recovering from the effects of excess, and then plunge again into dissipation. But as long as the remembrance of the warning lasts they are cautious, and ordinarily the rude notice to curtail financial soundness comes before the ability to resist temptation is seriously impared. They have now passed an unusually protracted season in reaping the fruits of their folly. The amount of debt on which they have traded to their ruin, which has to be wiped out, is enormous. We have come to, or are rapidly nearing, the point where our estimated wealth and our real wealth are not widely different in amount. At that point trade is healthy and as active as it ought to be.

—The news from the English financial center does not go very far to argue the superiority of the English system of finance over our own, as that country seems to be in another state of chronic panic. A considerable share of the troubles there may be charged to worthless investments. So good an authority as the London *Economist* estimates that the losses in the year from April 1, 1875, to April 1, 1876, on Egyptian, Turkish and Peruvian securities, amount to $450,000,000. At Berlin and Frankfort, as well as at Paris, the markets were all more or less unsettled yesterday.

—The following are the nominal quotations representing the price in gold for other coin. The only bids for American silver are par in currency:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	92	93
American silver, large	--	91
American silver, quarters	--	91
American silver, small	--	91
Mexican dollars, new	91¼	92¼
Mexican dollars, new	91½	92½
English silver	4 84	4 87
Five francs	92	95
Thalers	69	70
English sovereigns	4 85	4 87
Twenty francs	3 85	3 94
Spanish doubloons	16 00	16 10
Mexican doubloons	15 50	15 65
Mexican 20-peso	19 50	19 65
Fine silver bars, at 103¾@1 17½ per ounce.		
Fine gold bars par to ¼ per cent. premium.		

—The London *Times* is very severe upon the State of Alabama, and, speaking of a part of the Legislative Committee's report on the State debt, says: "It forms about the most unblushing plea for bankruptcy ever put forth by representatives of a civilized community."

—The state of the national bank circulation in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, compared as follows with a year ago:

	1875.	1876.
New York, April 18	$16,227,600	$21,506,800
Boston, March 27	23,173,160	24,777,190
Philadelphia, March 27	10,491,078	11,428,253
Totals	$49,981,078	$57,712,423

—A New York dispatch of this afternoon says:

The stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway to-day appointed a committee to confer with the Protective Committee and take such steps as may seem advisable to secure a full representation of the stockholders at the special meeting called at Toledo May 31, and to assist the Protective Committee in measures designed to save the stock from the threatened extinction.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	11:40 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
April 13, 1876.					
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122⅝	....	....	....	122⅝
" 1881	122⅝	....	....	....	122⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅛	....	....	....	119⅛
5-20's, 1865, registered	118⅝	....	....	....	118⅝
5-20's, 1867, registered	121⅛	....	....	....	121⅛
5-20's, 1868, registered	122⅛	....	....	....	122⅛
5-20's, 1868, coupon	122⅛	....	....	....	122⅛
10-40's, registered	118⅛	....	....	....	118⅛
10-40's, coupons	118⅛	....	....	....	118⅛
Currency 6's	128	....	....	....	128
New 4½ per cents	107⅛	....	....	....	107⅛
Western Union Tel	66	65¼	65¼	66¼	65⅝
Quicksilver	....	24	24	24	24
Pacific Mail	....	17⅞	17⅞	18	17⅞
Panama	125	125	....	127	127
Adams Express	....	107½	....	107	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	103	....	103	103
American Express	....	60½	....	60½	60½
Union Pacific Land Grants	....	71	....	71¼	....
New York Central	123⅜	....	....	....	123
Erie	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞
Michigan Central	94	94	....	94	94
Michigan Southern	58	56¾	57	57⅝	56¾
Illinois Central	....	96	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	96	....	96	....
Chicago & Northwestern	....	41	....	....	41
Do preferred	....	64	....	....	....
Rock Island	....	104¾	104½	105	....
St. Paul common	40½	39⅞	39⅞	41	41
Do. preferred	....	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
Wabash common	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	102	....	103	....
Ohio & Mississippi	12½	....	....	12	11
Union Pacific	....	....	....	64½	64¼
Missouri 6's	103	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	16½	16½	16½	....
Iron Mountain	....	25	....	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	....	4⅝	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	104¾

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	55⅞
Reading	....	....	49
United N.'s of N. J	....	....	124
Oil Creek	13½	14	....
Lehigh Valley	61	....	....
Northern Pacific bonds	18	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Money easy at 3 @4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $291,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $443,000. Clearings $65,000,000. Sterling steady at 480¾@480¾.

Gold opened and closed at 113¼, with sales in the interim at 113⅝. Carrying rates 1@1 per cent. Loans also made flat and at 3 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

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MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Money easy at 3 @4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $291,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $443,000. Clearings $65,000,000. Sterling steady at 480¾@480¾.

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Lehigh Valley	61	....	....
Northern Pacific bonds	18	....	....

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, April 14, 1876.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1876.

The condition of affairs in monetary circles continued active to-day. The continued activity in commercial circles has resulted in such a demand for loans that we begin to hear of instances in which banks report their loanable funds all employed. These cases are, however, generally attributed to the recent movement of currency to the country, and the requirements of the April settlements. It is not thought that there is any reason to look for stringency in the loan market; and indeed increased ease is expected by some to be the rule next week, when it is probable that the movement of currency from the country to the city banks will set in. Rates of discount are moderately firm on prime commercial paper, at 7@9 per cent., and loans on collaterals at lower figures are the exception instead of the rule. Depositors have been checking very heavily as a result of the improvement in business, which also tends somewhat to the reduction of loanable balances. In general financial matters events of importance were not very numerous. A meeting of the creditors of Zug & Co. was held this afternoon to consider a proposition for compromise which was made on behalf of that firm, viz: To pay 50 per cent. of its liabilities in three annual installments. The proposition, though better than those usually offered by bankrupts of the present day, did not meet with the views of the necessary number of creditors, and another meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) to elect assignees in bankruptcy. To-morrow being a holiday by act of the Legislature, the banks will be closed. General business operations will, however, probably be continued, except in cases where business men desire to make a religious observance of the day.

—The application of philosophy will extract some comfort out of almost any conceivable series of misfortune; and such is the philosophy which the Boston *Advertiser* in a recent article on the course of trade uses, when it says: "The complaint is not to be, and we believe there are some facts to justify it, that although the prices of many articles have reached so low a scale that it seems impossible permantly to maintain them, yet there is no sale for them at any price. Paradoxical as the statement may seem, this is the most encouraging symptom that could be reported. We do not mean that it is the promise of immediate recovery, or even of a speedy revival; only that it is the last possible state, which never lasts long, of a patient who never dies."

The writer goes on to say that during the past few years the country has grown in wealth more rapidly than before the panic. The increase of a nation's wealth during any given period is equal to the excess of material produced by labor in some one of its many forms above what has been consumed. Now, during the period since the panic of 1873, the production of the country has been little, if at all, diminished. In some, but not many branches of manufacture, there has been a small percentage of reduction, but agriculture has produced more than ever before. On the other hand, the waste of material has largely stopped. We consume a smaller percentage of the value of our labor. Consequently, the accumulation of real wealth must have been going on during the last three years at an unusually rapid rate.

This comforting argument is somewhat modified by the assurance that when the increase of wealth has reached a certain point, the nation will fall into the old ante-panic error of living beyond its means, contracting debts it cannot pay, and finally winding up with a smash again. This is the course of all communities. They pass a season in recovering from the effects of excess, and then plunge again into dissipation. But as long as the remembrance of the warning lasts they are cautious, and ordinarily the rude notice to curtail financial soundness comes before the ability to resist temptation is seriously impared. They have now passed an unusually protracted season in reaping the fruits of their folly. The amount of debt on which they have traded to their ruin, which has to be wiped out, is enormous. We have come to, or are rapidly nearing, the point where our estimated wealth and our real wealth are not widely different in amount. At that point trade is healthy and as active as it ought to be.

—The news from the English financial center does not go very far to argue the superiority of the English system of finance over our own, as that country seems to be in another state of chronic panic. A considerable share of the troubles there may be charged to worthless investments. So good an authority as the London *Economist* estimates that the losses in the year from April 1, 1875, to April 1, 1876, on Egyptian, Turkish and Peruvian securities, amount to $450,000,000. At Berlin and Frankfort, as well as at Paris, the markets were all more or less unsettled yesterday.

—The following are the nominal quotations representing the price in gold for other coin. The only bids for American silver are par in currency:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	92	93
American silver, large	--	91
American silver, quarters	--	91
American silver, small	--	91
Mexican dollars, new	91¼	92¼
Mexican dollars, new	91½	92½
English silver	4 84	4 87
Five francs	92	95
Thalers	69	70
English sovereigns	4 85	4 87
Twenty francs	3 85	3 94
Spanish doubloons	16 00	16 10
Mexican doubloons	15 50	15 65
Mexican 20-peso	19 50	19 65
Fine silver bars, at 103¾@1 17½ per ounce.		
Fine gold bars par to ¼ per cent. premium.		

—The London *Times* is very severe upon the State of Alabama, and, speaking of a part of the Legislative Committee's report on the State debt, says: "It forms about the most unblushing plea for bankruptcy ever put forth by representatives of a civilized community."

—The state of the national bank circulation in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, compared as follows with a year ago:

	1875.	1876.
New York, April 18	$16,227,600	$21,506,800
Boston, March 27	23,173,160	24,777,190
Philadelphia, March 27	10,491,078	11,428,253
Totals	$49,981,078	$57,712,423

—A New York dispatch of this afternoon says:

The stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway to-day appointed a committee to confer with the Protective Committee and take such steps as may seem advisable to secure a full representation of the stockholders at the special meeting called at Toledo May 31, and to assist the Protective Committee in measures designed to save the stock from the threatened extinction.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 13, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	11:40 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122⅝	....	....	....	122⅝
" 1881	122⅝	....	....	....	122⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅛	....	....	....	119⅛
5-20's, 1865, registered	118⅝	....	....	....	118⅝
5-20's, 1867, registered	121⅛	....	....	....	121⅛
5-20's, 1868, registered	122⅛	....	....	....	122⅛
5-20's, 1868, coupon	122⅛	....	....	....	122⅛
10-40's, registered	118⅛	....	....	....	118⅛
10-40's, coupons	118⅛	....	....	....	118⅛
Currency 6's	128	....	....	....	128
New 4½ per cents	107⅛	....	....	....	107⅛
Western Union Tel	66	65¼	65¼	66¼	65⅝
Quicksilver	....	24	24	24	24
Pacific Mail	....	17⅞	17⅞	18	17⅞
Panama	125	125	....	127	127
Adams Express	....	107½	....	107	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	103	....	103	103
American Express	....	60½	....	60½	60½
Union Pacific Land Grants	....	71	....	71¼	....
New York Central	123⅜	....	....	....	123
Erie	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞
Michigan Central	94	94	....	94	94
Michigan Southern	58	56¾	57	57⅝	56¾
Illinois Central	....	96	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	96	....	96	....
Chicago & Northwestern	....	41	....	....	41
Do preferred	....	64	....	....	....
Rock Island	....	104¾	104½	105	....
St. Paul common	40½	39⅞	39⅞	41	41
Do. preferred	....	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
Wabash common	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	102	....	103	....
Ohio & Mississippi	12½	....	....	12	11
Union Pacific	....	....	....	64½	64¼
Missouri 6's	103	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	16½	16½	16½	....
Iron Mountain	....	25	....	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	....	4⅝	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	104¾

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BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

Wood Street, Corner Fourth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - $400,000 00

Accounts of Bankers, Merchants and others Received upon the Most Favorable Terms consistent with Safe Banking.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $500,000.

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,

NO. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

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Incorporated by Legislature.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

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James H. Hopkins, Julius Adler,
James Rowan, J. H. Walker,
Madison Bailey, J. F. Dennistom,
George Bingham, Abram Hayes,
Paul H. Hacke, James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
M. HUNNINGS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS. MWF

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Bankers and Brokers,

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Transact a General Banking Business.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and Sold on Commission,

AND

Carried on Margins.

DEPOSITS Received and INTEREST Allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

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B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

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Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at low rates.

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Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall street, make for us terms of subscription to Stocks, or for small amounts in Stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently offer from time to time in the market, invested every thirty days. There is every indication that the coming month of the Stock Market will be very wide during the coming month, and those who invest at once will reap the largest profit. Stocks bought and carried as long as required on margins three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly report sent free. MWF

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BANKERS, 18 NEW STREET, NEW YORK. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

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CARPETS.

CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.

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McFarland, Collins & Co

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3d.—We sell for cash, avoiding three by losses by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PRICES

AND

THE BEST GOODS,

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NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,

Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

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A CHOICE STOCK.

ALL QUALITIES.

PRICE LOW.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

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Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

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With Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Garden, Fruit Trees, &c.; located on Gratiot view avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city.

Terms easy. Inquire at the

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ENTERPRISE COOKING RANGE.

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Every Range Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

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WELDON & KELLY,

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Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.

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Louis Moeser, 149 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Wall, 78 Fifth avenue, J. J. McCormick, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny city. P. M. Cushing, 4320 Butler street 17th ward.

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1876. 1876.

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For all Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA.....CAPT. M. A. COX
STEAMER ELECTOR.....CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKS
STEAMER E. BENNETT.....CAPT. P. DONALDSON

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

R. R. ABRAMS, Superintendent.

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For Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Huntington, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

LEAVES BELLAIRE EVERY TUESDAY AT 6 P. M.,

On arrival of 1:30 P. M. train from Pittsburgh,

ANDES,

CHARLES MUHLEMAN.....Master.

LEAVES BELLAIRE EVERY SATURDAY AT 6 P. M.,

On arrival of 1:30 P. M. train from Pittsburgh,

HUDSON,

WM. M. LIST.....Master.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy and Gallipolis.

LEAVES BELLAIRE DAILY (except Sunday) AT 1 P. M.,

On arrival of 8:15 A. M. train from Pittsburgh,

COURIER,

J. HARRISON.....Master,

EXPRESS,

A. B. BOOTH.....Master

IRONTON.

For Pakersburg, Gallipolis and Ironton.

EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.

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SALT VALLEY,

SAM. DE WOLF.....Captain
W. A. and L. L. MADDY.....Clerks

Passengers by the Salt Valley, with through tickets, will be transferred to Railroad Packets and arrive at Cincinnati at 6 o'clock Thursday morning. Freight and Passenger Rates as low as the lowest. Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Agents.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—3 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

HARVEY DARLINGTON.....Captain.
CHAS. M. BUCHANAN.....Clerk

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on Board, or to

FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Corner Wood and Water streets, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
No. 13 Wood street, Agents.

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For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

THE FAVORITE PASSENGER STEAMER

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H. C. CALDWELL.....Clerk

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Corner Wood and Water streets, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY FRIDAY—3 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE.

W. H. KERR.....Commander.
R. H. KERR.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

Freights will be received on Thursday on Patterson's Wharf boat.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
No. 13 Wood street, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharf-boat, foot of Wood street,
G. H. GHREIST, Agents.

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—3 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

EMMA GRAHAM.

J. T. RUSSELL.....Master.
N. EARHART.....Clerk.

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For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
GEORGE H. GHRIEST, and
S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agents.

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Offices—134 FIFTH AVE. and 347 LIBERTY ST. Warehouse and Yard—THIRTY-FIRST ST. and A. V. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEAD & McELROY,

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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2 cars Red Wheat.
2 cars Prime Yellow Shelled Corn.
100 sacks White Corn Meal.
1,500 Heavy India Bags.
1,000 Cotton Bags. For sale by

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349 Liberty street, Office up Stairs.

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To Our Subscribers.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who have changed their residence will please notify the carriers of such change, or leave proper notice at the counting room, No. 70 Fifth avenue, in order that they may receive their papers regularly.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 70 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 13, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
			WIND.			
7 A. M..	29.705	60	88	E.	Light.	Clear'g
2 P. M..	29.523	64	89	S.	Fresh.	Rain
9 P. M..	29.480	67	64	S.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.596 Highest thermom....73
Mean thermom.... 64.5 Lowest thermom....58
Rainfall ..... .52

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 17th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

The Alleged Indecent Exhibition.

The hearing in the case of the Matt Morgan combination now performing at the Comedy Theater, on the charge of giving an indecent exhibition, was to have taken place before the Mayor yesterday morning. At the hour appointed a large crowd of spectators was present and considerable interest was shown in the case. The Mayor, however, in view of the fact that some of the defendants had not been arrested, postponed the case until Saturday evening at five o'clock.

Stocks at Auction

This, Friday evening, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Thomas F. Stewart's salesrooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood streets:

175 shares Columbia Oil Company.
13 shares First National Bank.
12 shares German National Bank.
7 shares M. and M. National Bank.
30 shares Masonic Deposit Bank.
25 shares Ewalt Street Bridge.
50 shares Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Co.
40 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Company.
And other stocks.

THOMAS F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Transportation to the Centennial.

The following circular has been sent out from the General Freight Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad:

The Bureau of Transportation of the United States Centennial Commission have notified this company, and requested that it give similar notice to the officers and agents of connecting lines, that on and after this date the terminal charge made by the Bureau of Transportation, of one dollar for each separate article or package weighing 500 pounds or less, and of twenty cents per 100 pounds on each article or package weighing over 500 pounds, *will be abrogated, and no charge made*, but that the same system of service will be maintained, the only change being in making the same gratuitous.

All articles for exhibition must be marked, and freight thereon prepaid, as specified in previous circulars.

S. B. KINGSTON,
General Freight Agent.

Beautiful Gift.

The most beautiful and most valuable of the many donations that have been made to the High School by its friends the past five years, is the landscape painting, in oil, presented recently by Pittsburgh's favorite artist, George Hetzel, Esq. The picture is 6 by 4½ feet, and as a fair valuation is worth about five hundred dollars. The sketch is from the Alleghenies, near Scalp Level. It represents one of those beautiful little cataracts for which the mountain streams are noted, and so true to nature is the picture that in viewing it one imagines that he hears the rumbling of the waters in the stillness of the beautiful mountain scenery. It will certainly be considered one of Mr. Hetzel's master pieces. Lovers of the fine arts should call and see it. It graces the wall in the Principal's room.

The faculty of the High School yesterday transmitted the following letter to the artist:

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 13, 1876.

Mr. George Hetzel:

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the Faculty of the Pittsburgh High School yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that Mr. George Hetzel has presented to the High School a beautiful and valuable painting, the Faculty appreciating his generosity, wish to express their gratitude for a pleasure which they all feel.

The picture is prized by them, not alone for its artistic beauty and value, but also as an expression of good will toward the institution whose interest they have so deeply at heart.

U. P. Presbytery of Westmoreland.

The above Presbytery held the regular spring meeting at West Newton on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

The opening sermon was preached by the retiring moderator, brother M. M. Patterson.

S. B. McBride was chosen moderator for next quarter. Rev. W. H. Vincent is stated clerk.

Rev. J. A. Nelson declined the calls from Bethel and Beuna Vista. Rev. A. H. Elder declined the call from Mount Pleasant. A call from Union, of Monongahela Presbytery, for this brother was left with him to notify the clerk shortly of its disposal.

Rev. D. A. Duff confirmed his resignation of the pastoral charge of the congregation of Stewart's Station, on the ground of their inability to meet their present financial obligations.

Mr. S. B. Stewart read a critique and gave a lecture which were unanimously sustained as trials for licensure. Some preaching was granted to Murraysville for next quarter.

"Parnassus" was added to the roll of congregations.

Revs. W. R. Stevenson and J. B. Jackson were nominated to the Assembly, respectively, as Superintendent of Missions and Financial Agent.

A spiritual conference of systematic beneficence was held, and a sweet hour of devotional exercises observed.

Presbytery adjourned till the Spring meeting of the West Newton brethren, who are "given to hospitality," &c.

Adjourned to meet at "Stewart's" on the third Tuesday of June. S. B. M.

Baptist Sunday School Convention.

The third quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Baptist Sunday School Association was held in the Sandusky street church, Allegheny, yesterday. The pastor, Rev. B. F. Woodburn, delivered the address of welcome, after which Prof. L. H. Eaton, President of the Association, took up the programme of the day. The first paper read was one by Thos. Corde, Esq., on "Old and new fashions in Sunday Schools." Discussion continued by Captain Sheddon, of Sharpsburg, and Rev. D. W. C. Hervey, of Beaver Association. The next subject, "The early conversion of our scholars," was opened by Rev. B. F. Woodburn and discussed further by Revs. J. Simpson, D. W. C. Hervey and W. H. McKinney, and Messrs. Anderson and Davis.

Two schools were admitted into the Association, viz.: The Mount Washington and Mansfield. Closed with prayer by Rev. J. Simpson, of Mansfield.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The opening exercises consisted in singing "Rejoice and be glad," by the Association, and prayer by Rev. J. Wrightnour, of the Penn Avenue church. The question of the afternoon, "Difficulties in Sunday School Work," was opened by Rev. I. A. Snodgrass of Rochester, Pa., who said that most of these difficulties arise from the neglect of the church of working in the school. Want of funds, lack of teachers, and even the non-attendance of scholars are some of the results. The question was further discussed by Revs. Wrightnour and Simpson, and Messrs. Griffith, Sheddon, Parker and Hunt. The session closed with very interesting and instructive lessons derived from answers given to questions found in the question-box. The answers were given by Revs. M. B. Sloan, J. S. Wrightnour, J. A. Snodgrass, W. H. McKinney, J. Simpson and B. F. Woodburn, and Messrs. Rebbeck, Bowen and Hutchison. Adjourned with prayer by A. C. Willis, Esq.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to the "children's meeting."

After singing by the school and prayer by Rev. J. A. Snodgrass, Rev. B. F. Woodburn made a short opening address, when the erection of a beautiful "Cross and Crown" took place.

The cross was erected by little girls with blocks, each with an appropriate word on it, illustrating "Jesus Christ," "Born," "Baptised," "Tempted," "Labored," "Suffered," "Crucified," "Buried," "Risen," "Ascended," "Sent His Spirit" and "Interceding."

On the top of the cross was placed a crown of beautiful flowers over which were the words, "Will Return." The whole figure presented a beautiful and impressive appearance.

Short and appropriate addresses were made at intervals during the erection of the figure by Revs. Wm. Codville, W. H. McKinney, J. S. Wrightnour and J. S. Hutson.

The evening session was largely attended, and the exercises throughout all the sessions were of a very interesting nature.

The next meeting will be held in June with the church at McKeesport.

TAXING THE POOR MAN'S BREAD.

What Pittsburgh Suffers from Unjust Discriminations in Freights on the Single Item of Flour—$26,800 Per Month Transferred from the Pockets of Poor Men to the Coffers of a Railroad Monopoly—Some Facts for People to Ponder Over.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

After months of untiring effort, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have succeeded in stopping the shipments of flour to this city by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. To bring this about, they had, of course, to make concessions to the corporation last named. They agree to take live stock for the Eastern markets from the Baltimore and Ohio road at Bellaire, Ohio, and pro rate with them—something they have always refused to do until now.

Now that the Fort Wayne corporation have Pittsburgh at their mercy, they demand and collect from us and other flour dealers, *sixteen dollars per car more* for freight on flour from Chicago to this city, than they charge the merchants of Philadelphia or New York who ship by their route: that is to say, Pittsburgh pays $50 per car from Chicago, while Philadelphia and New York—nearly double the distance—get it for $34 per car.

The receipts of flour in this city from the West will average *ten thousand barrels per week*: so that this unjust tax (the bulk of which falls on poor men, as the fine St. Louis brands do not come by the Fort Wayne route) laid on our people each week by this soulless, grasping corporation will not be less than $6,700, or more than $26,800 per month.

It must be borne in mind, too, that this is only a single item in a long list of articles laid under contribution by the railroad monopoly known as "the Pennsylvania Company, operating leased lines." Our iron, glass and white lead manufacturers are among those made to pay tribute.

If Mr. Carpenter thinks the statement we recently made to the Chamber of Commerce is not strong enough, we will try and have a stronger one ready for him by Monday next.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The "Last Day" at Last—A Detailed Statement from Mr. Robert Dickson—Other Witnesses Examined.

The House Committee closed their investigation into municipal affairs yesterday, unless something very startling should require them to "call and swear" somebody else.

Charles L. Gearing, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, was called and flatly contradicted Mr. Livingston's testimony in several essential particulars. The only personal difficulty witness ever had with Mr. Livingston grew out of the latter importuning him to sign certificates of stock in blank, which he refused to do. As to the Board trying to make a Bob Grier of him, there was no truth in that—the Board never asked him to do an unfair thing. Livingston represented that all but $50,000 of the company's stock had been sold, but after he left they found $77,000 worth remained unsold.

Robert Dickson, President of the Nation Trust Bank, was next examined, and gave a detailed statement. The sum and substance of it was, that not a dollar of the proceeds of water bonds ever went to the credit of the bank; and that no director or officer of the bank, except Grier, and possibly one or two others, ever benefitted by the misappropriated bonds.

CONCLUSION FORESHADOWED.

Chairman Carson stated that it was desired that the main work of the Committee would be concluded to-day; if the counsel desired to make any summing up of the testimony they could do so in writing; it was desirable to present the report of the committee to the Legislature as early next week as possible; there might be a sub-committee appointed to take testimony not yet secured, as it was necessary to delay the report on the main subject for which the committee was appointed.

Mr. Swan—Mr. Chairman, has any answer been made by the City Attorney to the paper submitted by Judge Mellon and Mr. Robb?

Mr. Carson—That will be attended to, and a copy will be furnished the gentleman. [A copy of this document will be found elsewhere in this issue.]

BUYING TOOLS.

Mr. Lowry, Mechanical Engineer, made a statement in regard to the purchase of tools, which showed that Mr. Laufman had sold but a very small part of the tools used in the work, and they were of a character that could not be found elsewhere.

The committee then took a recess until two o'clock.

LIVINGSTON'S BOOKKEEPING.

The committee met at two o'clock and heard the following testimony:

Mr. Ralph Bagaley, sworn—Have seen Mr. Livingston's testimony; the greater part I know nothing about; he stated that he kept a straightforward set of books and that the company wanted to make a Bob Grier out of him; I happened to be the person whom the company employed to fix the books after he had left; he asserted that they wanted some one to "doctor" the account; I don't suppose that any one who knows me would think I would be guilty of such a thing; about January 1st, 1874, the directors of the Consolidated Gas Company employed me as an expert in joint stock bookkeeping, to make them a set of books showing their entire operations; up to that time they did not know their assets nor even their stockholders; the old books are still in existence and will show that his style of book-keeping was not right; I do not consider his books were right; as an instance I will state that he had the account of his stock entered as an asset instead of a liability; that is not the way I learned book-keeping; in his testimony, Mr. Livingston stated that but $14,000 had been paid in originally, whereas the capital is $250,000, and is fully paid; I know all the transactions and made the entries myself; of this amount $6,000 in stock was paid for the charter; $36,800 was paid as an exclusive license to use seven different patents in the city; the company has never asked to make an incorrect statement of their accounts; was simply asked to make out a history of the transactions of the company, and the only interest I had was the $2,000 I received for putting the books in shape; am not a stockholder in the company; Mr. Pitcairn is a director in the Westinghouse Air Brake Company of which I am Secretary and Treasurer; I suppose he was aware of how I kept the books of that concern; I was not asked to try my hand at the Consolidated Gas Company's books.]

BOULTON ON LIVINGSTON.

Mr. D'Arcey Boulton sworn—Have been Secretary of the Consolidated Gas Company since January, 1874; have read Mr. Livingston's testimony, and in it I noticed he alleged I was on terms of intimacy with Mr. Grier; I beg to say that is utterly untrue; I never even knew, still less knew him; I did not come to Pittsburgh until November, 1873, and at that time Grier, as I understand, had left the city; I was a perfect stranger, and knew nothing of the affairs of the business men, and did not even know of the existence of the Nation Trust Company; I never had personally or officially anything to do with the Nation Trust Company, except to receive a small dividend they owed the Consolidated Gas Company; am quite positive that my father never knew or heard of Grier, and that the statement that my sisters were seen driving with him in Coburg is utterly false; the assertion that I played billiards with him in Canada is also false; was in Pittsburgh at the time; the Mr. Potter referred to was a gentleman who came from England with letters of introduction to my brother Major Boulton; have no doubt Rev. D. W. C. Hervey, of Beaver Association. The next subject, "The early conversion of our scholars," was opened by Rev. B. F. Woodburn and discussed further by Revs. J. Simpson, D. W. C. Hervey and W. H. McKinney, and Messrs. Anderson and Davis.

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EVENING SESSION.

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The evening session was largely attended, and the exercises throughout all the sessions were of a very interesting nature.

The next meeting will be held in June with the church at McKeesport.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Evening—The Police Ordinance Laid on the Table—Election of a Wharfmaster and Other Business.

Allegheny Councils held their regular monthly meeting last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

The Select Council was called to order at 7:30 P. M., President Patterson in the chair.

Mr. Slack presented a resolution for a committee in compliance with the request of Pittsburgh Councils in relation to water connection pipes between the two cities, which was adopted, and Messrs. Slack and Callery were appointed a committee on behalf of Select Council.

Mr. Woolsey, from the Eleventh ward, presented a petition from citizens, asking that Councils take some action relative to framing an ordinance equalizing taxation. Referred to the Finance Committee.

STREETS.

Mr. Voeghtly presented the report of the Street Committee, which was received and filed.

The following ordinances, from the committee, were acted upon: Authorizing the Mayor to contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company relative to the vacation of a portion of Bidwell street and Lake alley, and the opening of a new street parallel with said railway, from Allegheny avenue to Washington avenue; passed finally; agreement with the company approved; ordinance changing the name of Middle alley to Race street, passed finally; ordinance changing the viewers appointed to assess damages and benefits in the construction of Spring Garden avenue main sewer, between Chestnut street and church alley; passed finally.

FINANCE.

Mr. Slack presented the reports of the Finance Committee and Controller for March.

Also, the report of receipts of the various city officers, all of which were received and filed.

Mr. Slack also offered a resolution directing the City Treasurer to report to Councils at next meeting by what authority the Poor Directors negotiate temporary loans and the amount thus negotiated. Passed.

WATER.

Mr. Callery presented the report of the Water Committee, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the laying of a water main on Madison avenue, from Mills to East street. Report received and resolution adopted.

SURVEYS.

Mr. Cochran presented the Survey Committee report, accompanied by printed ordinance for the widening of Church avenue, from Cedar to Madison avenue. Report received and ordinance passed.

THE POLICE ORDINANCE.

Mr. Heagy called up the ordinance for increasing the police force and decreasing their pay.

The ordinance was amended by striking out the clause reducing pay, after which, on motion of Mr. Drum, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Huckestine offered a resolution that Councils ask the Legislature to pass House bill No. 104, requiring estimates to be made of the cost of all street improvements before contracts for the same are let.

Mr. Slack called up the ordinance for the issue of $22,000 worth of sewer bonds to pay old debts, which was passed.

Mr. Eberhart offeren a resolution for the extension of the gas main on Perry street to the Troy Hill road. Passed.

Mr. Voegtly moved that Councils visit McClure avenue and see what action was necessary to secure the McClure avenue sewer imbroglio. Agreed to, and Monday fixed for the visit.

Common Council business was concurred in as far as was reached. Among the concurrences was the resolution appointing Centennial Committees to arrange matters, etc. Messrs. Hartman, McKelvey and Sweeney were appointed on behalf of Select Council.

Select Council then went into joint session with the other branch for the election of a Wharfmaster, at the close of which they returned to their chamber and adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This body was called to order at 7:30 P. M., President Golden in the chair.

The credentials of Mr. W. S. Reno, member-elect from the Eleventh ward, were presented, and that gentleman was sworn in and took his seat.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Among the papers presented, on the call of the wards, and referred to proper committee, are the following: Resolution for an ordinance prohibiting loafing and promenading in the Market House; petition for an ordinance for grading and paving Jackson street from Fremont street west; petition for a sewer on the same street; petition for grading and paving an alley between Wood and Bank and Kirkpatrick avenues; resolution for a new fire engine for the Grant Company; resolution for a sewer drop, at the corner of Ross and Fulton streets, Sixth ward; resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to repair Franklin street; petition for a classification of property in the Tenth ward under the Equalization act.

THE ROSS INVESTIGATION.

The resolution empowering the committee appointed to investigate Chief of Police Ross to subpœna and compel the attendance of witness, which was referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion, was read by the chair, together with the Solicitor's opinion, as follows:

To the Common Council of Allegheny City:

There is no law authorizing committees of Councils to issue subpœnaes or to compel the attendance of witnesses before them. The Mayor, however, has power to investigate the conduct and qualifications of the city, and in such investigations has power to issue subpœnaes and compel attendance of witnesses. As the Mayor acts with the committee in the investigation referred to in the resolution, he can issue his subpœnaas and compel attendance of witnesses. This is all that the law requires no authority from Councils. Respectfully,

W. B. RODGERS,
City Solicitor.

The Solicitor also gave an opinion to the effect that he could find no law prohibiting the holding of elections in drinking houses.

The ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the first district of the Eight ward was then adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Schmitt offered a resolution for a caucus for the nomination of a candidate for Wharfmaster of the Eastern district. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings was presented. Received and filed.

An ordinance amending an ordinance relative to wharf and Wharfmasters, was taken up and amended so as to include "state loading" on the wharf, after which it was referred back to be printed.

The report of the Gas Committee, accompanied by a resolution for gas posts and lamps, was presented, received and filed, and the resolution adopted.

FIRST WARD ENGINE HOUSE.

The resolution authorizing the Committee on City Property to let the contract for the building of an engine house in the First ward, to Messrs. Cochran & Atwell, for $7,000, was taken up. After much discussion the resolution was adopted.

BANKERS.

The report of the Market Committee for March was presented as follows: Receipts—From Clerk Hastings, $991 10; Second ward scales, $229 87; Diamond scales, $134 20. Total, $1,355 17.

Select Council business was taken up and acted on, all of which was concurred in. Messrs. McGuire, Alston and Wilson were appointed on the committee in relation to water connection with Pittsburgh.

A POOR FARM LOAN.

Mr. Sealing, from the Committee on Poor Farm, reported an ordinance authorizing the Directors of the Poor to borrow $40,000. Referred.

A resolution instructing the Controller to advertise for proposals for ice for the City Building was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Cochran offered an ordinance for opening Grant avenue, from South avenue to Rebecca street, at a width of eighty feet. Referred.

Mr. Long presented a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to enforce the ordinance relative to the sidewalks on Western avenue. Referred.

Mr. Wilson—Ordinance repealing an ordinance for widening Perrysville avenue; also, an ordinance for widening Perrysville avenue to fifty feet. Referred.

ELECTION OF WHARFMASTER.

Councils went into joint session for the election of a Wharfmaster for the Eastern district, President Patterson, of Select Council, in the chair.

The following nominations were made: S. Tyler, Fred. Faber, Adam Hohman, John C. Hetzel, James Omsiaer, Martin Shaffner, William Brown, William Haslett. On the first ballot Mr. Tyler received 22 votes, Hetzel 11, and the remaining candidates from one to five each. Twenty-seven votes being necessary to a choice, there was no election, and another ballot was had, resulting in the election of Mr. Tyler, he receiving 28 votes.

The joint session then adjourned.

The Common branch was called to order but no further business was transacted.

Adjourned.

Alleged Breach of Promise.

Kate Reardon, through her counsel yesterday instituted a suit, in the Court of Common Pleas, to recover damages in the sum of $10,000, from William R. McCarthy, for breach of promise of marriage. She alleges that defendant engaged to marry her, in October, 1874; that she incurred expenses in getting ready for the marriage, and preparing for housekeeping; and that defendant, without being released from his engagement, married one Rose Cain, on the 14th of February last, in Washington county. *A capias* was issued and McCarthy will have to answer.

Leg Crushed.

About nine o'clock last night a German was found at the railroad crossing at Twenty-eighth street, with one of his legs crushed in a terrible manner. He was removed to the Twelfth Ward Station House, where he received medical attendance. He said his name was John Schmidt; that he came from Crestline, O., on a freight train, and that he was endeavoring to make his way to the East, boarding another freight train for that purpose. He received his injuries by being caught between "bumpers." It is thought he will not recover.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

City Attorney Bigelow to the Investigating Committee—The Proposed Increase of Indebtedness—Law and Facts.

City Attorney Bigelow has submitted the subjoined communication to the Legislative Committee of Investigation, as to the law and the facts in the matter of the proposed increase of the city indebtedness to complete the new water works:

Hon. J. M. Carson, Chairman, etc:

DEAR SIR—The following brief statement of facts with reference to the legislation authorizing an increase of indebtedness by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, is submitted for the information of your committee and the Legislature.

The Constitution, Art. IX Section 8, provides: "But any city the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate at any one time upon such valuation."

The aggregate county valuation of the taxable property within the corporate limits of the city of Pittsburgh, which is the basis for taxation for city purposes, was on the day of the adoption of the Constitution, viz: Jan. 1st, 1874, the sum of $19,805,761. The debt of the city of Pittsburgh was on the 1st of January 1874, $10,217,369 67. The aggregate county valuation of taxable property within the city of Pittsburgh is at this time $157,01,878. The aggregate indebtedness of the city of Pittsburgh at this time is $14,097,557 98.

The foregoing facts and figures clearly demonstrate that at the day of the adoption of the Constitution, the amount of the indebtedness of the city of Pittsburgh was in excess of seven per centum of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, and that the city of Pittsburgh was thereby brought within the pervue of the before recited article of the Constitution, enabling an increase of debt three per centum under authority from the Legislature.

Three per cent. of the present valuation is $4,710,000, which, when the increase since the adoption of the Constitution is deducted, leaves to the control of the Legislature an increase amounting to $830,000, and when this amount of increase shall have been authorized by the Legislature, the extreme limit of the city debt will have been reached. The amount now asked by Councils is $250,000. The increase since the adoption of the Constitution was made under the authority of the act adopted May 23, 1874, which the courts have held to be authority for such increase. Attached hereto is the certificate of the County Commissioners as to the valuation.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.

Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., City Attorney:

SIR—In answer to your inquiry, we reply that the taxable property assessed in the city of Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1874, was $19,806,076, and the taxable property assessed in said city for the year 1875 is $157,011,878.

Respectfully,

JOHN MCCLELLAND,
JAMES IRWIN,
Commissioners.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Applicants for the Superintendency.

The following is a list of the applicants for the position of Superintendent of the Reform School, *vice* Avery, resigned:

Rev. Joseph S. Travelli; Andrew B. Young, late a member of the Legislature; J. N. McElroy, formerly of the County Home; Prof. J. C. Orr; J. T. Loomis; ex-Chief of Police McCandless; Prof. H. McCandless, Dayton Soldiers' Orphan School; Rev. W. W. Roup, East End Methodist minister; J. A. Owens, late of Owens, Mathias & Thornburgh; Mr. J. Frew, of Indiana; A. W. Cox, Parkersburg, West Virginia; J. C. Harper, formerly appointed to the Superintendency of the Ohio Reform School by Governor Allen. Mr. Howe, the present incumbent, resisted the right of Governor Allen to appoint any person during the adjournment of the Senate. Harper carried the case to the court and was defeated; Dr. Deitheit, late Superintendent of Public Schools.

The committee appointed to consider the merits of applicants for the position have not yet reported, and it is stated the Board of Managers will postpone the election for several days. The managers will probably report as soon as the bill now pending in the Legislature is passed. The bill provides for the election of seven-twelfths of the Board of Managers by the State Board of Public Charities. Appointments by the present Board, therefore, could scarcely be deemed permanent, as the new Board would doubtless insist on its right to make selections of officers for the institution.

It is hinted that the present managers will shortly publish a report which will, they claim, exhibit some features of the late investigation not heretofore known to the public.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

D. C. Eberhart, Blair county; Oliver M. Irvine, Blair county; D. B. Irvine, Venango county, and John O. R. Wilson, Butler county, filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy.

Joseph Hanlin, bankrupt, Butler county. Report of Register Shafer, referred back.

Thomas N. Miller, bankrupt, city. State ment of C. J. Hilard, Mechanical Engineer in charge of the Atlas Works, presented and referred to Register Harper. The same Hillard to make shipments of the third and fourth installments of contract, and to receive the sum of $2,500, to be applied to payment of labor and material upon filing bond in $5,000 with satisfactory surety.

Barrier & Baum, bankrupts, this city. Rule on assignees to show cause why they should not be discharged, and the answer of Giles McGregor thereto referred to Register Harper.

Robert Stuart and John Stevenson, bankrupts. In the first case an injunction was granted against L. M. Bates, and in the second case against Powers, Gaston & Co. *et al.*

Harvey Gervis, bankrupt, of Crawford county. Appointment of Wm. R. Bole as solicitor for assignee approved.

I. Willard Grubbs, bankrupt, this city. Assignee's petition presented and order made for sale of certain personal property.

Jacob O. Tintsman vs. A. O. Tintsman, Fayette county. Return day to show cause extended to the 15th inst.

Glass & Mayer, bankrupts, city. Assignee's report of the sale of real estate confirmed absolute.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, city. Order made for the sale of personal property.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

John Griffin, charged with larceny by bailee, was acquitted.

Alex. Carnahan, charged with larceny, was convicted and sentenced one year to the Penitentiary.

Thomas Devine was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and sentenced one year to the Penitentiary.

James Hanlon was convicted of felonious assault and battery and sentenced seven years to the Penitentiary.

Christian Starz was acquitted of a charge of false pretenses, and the prosecutor ordered to pay costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. P. J. Sweeny; Mich. Mead; Ferdinand Beninge; Robert McManus; William De Lancey; P. J. Lee; William Bell; J. S. Bell; C. McGrogan *et al.*; J. Schaber; J. Mink; Joseph Carr; John H. Goe; W. E. Lee *et al.*; L. Riegard; J. Parker; C. Myers; F. Shay; F. Riddle; M. Turney; H. Schafer; John Griffin; McCallester *et al.*

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of D. Casey vs. Joseph White, action for damages for malicious prosecution, the jury found for the defendant. The plaintiff, who is a liquor dealer in this city, was arrested in New Castle, Lawrence county, (a local option county) on an information made by the defendant, for selling liquor without a license in that county. At the trial of the case he was discharged, and then brought this suit for damages. The main question was, had the defendent probable cause in making the information? If he had, then he had a right to make the information, and his motives could not be questioned. Another point in the defense which the Court sustained was, that the counsel for White had made the information by advice of counsel. Judge Sterrett said that in this State if a man lays all the facts in the case before his counsel, and is advised by him to bring the charge, that affords him a complete protection against an action for damages for malicious prosecution, even though his attorney may have been mistaken.

Lang vs. Beeson *et al.* Still on trial.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Louis Levi to Simon Kaufman, account presented and publication ordered. Account to be confirmed unless exceptions are filed before the 6th of May.

Wm. Moorhead vs. the City of Pittsburgh. Motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment allowed. The verdict was for plaintiff.

Henry Gossweyler vs. John F. Roth, administrator of John Roth, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,724 29.

S. Wilson vs. Adam Reineman. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

Turner vs. Shermerhorn & Vankleek. Motion made and reasons filed for a new trial, *ex parte* defendants.

Adam Michael vs. Samuel McCloy; action in ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff for $25 and one quarter cents damages and costs.

Thomas McMichael vs. John Tobin, impleaded with E. M. Hawkins. On trial.

To-day being Good Friday, the Courts of Common Pleas will not be in session.

A DWARF named Urban Pryor was charged before Deputy Mayor Schaffer, of the South side, yesterday, with the larceny of a lot of notions, wearing apparel, etc., on oath of C. E. Reese. The accused is charged with carrying off from the store of the complainant where he was employed as a porter, fifty pairs of stockings, one hundred spools of thread, etc. Pryor was arrested and committed for a hearing.

DR. WATSON, of Beaver Falls, is getting up a colony for the far West.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE annual essay contest for the President's prize takes place this evening, in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College.

MISS HANNAH REESE, for several years a teacher in the Peebles sub-district school, has been elected to a position in the Seventeenth ward schools.

COMPANIES C, D and F, Eighteenth regiment, will assemble in fatigue uniform for drill this Friday, April 13th, at half-past seven o'clock.

TUESDAY next has been fixed by the House Committee on Commerce, at Washington, to hear parties interested on the question of freight discriminations.

THE City Property Committee failed to meet last evening for want of a quorum. Messrs. Jos. S. Finch, Dr. A. Arthurs and G. L. Braun, citizens of the Second ward, were present to urge improvement of the park there.

A LITTLE boy named Patterson, son of a railroad employee, was struck by the Brinton accommodation train, near Millvale Station, Wednesday evening, and was severely cut and bruised. He had a narrow escape from death.

MRS. ANDERSON, first grammar teacher, and Mr. C. C. Douglass, of Ohio, are candidates for the Principalship of the Fifteenth ward school, soon to be vacated by the retirement of T. Jeff Duncan, who intends practicing law.

WHILE the steamer Whale and barges were lying at the wharf at East Liverpool, yesterday morning, receiving freight, a deck-hand, named John Herney, of this city, fell overboard and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

HENRY ROBBINS, a colored boy, fell from an express wagon, on Chestnut street, near the West Penn Railway, yesterday, and broke his collar-bone. He was removed to his home, on Middle street, where Dr. Hackelman attends him.

WE are indebted to James W. Murray, Esq., editor of the *Legal Journal*, for a copy of the supplement containing a directory of the several courts, Federal, State and County, and a classified list of the practicing attorneys of the Allegheny county bar.

PROF. E. S. O'THERN, the distinguished astronomer, who wrote from this city to the New York *Tribune* a learned article on some recently discovered heavenly bodies, will appear at the Opera House next week after next, by way of relaxation. His favorite character is *Lord Dundreary.*

THE reporters in attendance at the investigation, yesterday afternoon, took possession of the Council Chamber, after the Committee *sine died*, and had it lively for half an hour or so. They had a number of witnesses before them, including his Honor, the Mayor. No material facts were elicited, and no one was discovered who had ever seen a water bond.

WM. SEIBERT, the tolltaker on the Butler plank road, who was charged by W. B Miller with collecting double toll, stated in his defense before Squire Smith that he collected the toll under the impression that Mr. Miller had traveled out and back on the road, whereas he only made a single trip. The magistrate imposed a penalty of $5 and costs.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The "Two Orphans" attracted another very large crowd last night, and one which enjoyed the beautiful play fully. The Furbish company win fresh laurels at every appearance by their fine acting. The snow scene, too, is well worth going a long distance to see.

The "Two Orphans" will have but three more performances, to-night and to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

Matt. Morgan's troupe repeated their tableaux last evening before a very large audience. Better order was preserved, which will be continued. There will be another exhibition to-night.

Library Hall—The Centennials.

The performance for the benefit of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, by the Centennials, will take place at Library Hall on Monday evening next. There will be an excellent programme. Seats can be had at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

"Pique" at the Academy.

Daly's Fifth Avenue Theater Company will play "Pique" every evening next week, at the Academy of Music. The box-sheet is now open at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Wallace's Testimonial Benefit.

The sale of reserved places for Wallace's testimonial benefit, at Library Hall, next Tuesday evening, begins this morning at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Brown Brothers' Concert.

A most pleasing and rich entertainment was given last evening by the Brown Brothers, in the Bellefield public school house. Their singing was excellent, and the instrumental part of the programme was superb. We advise those who missed the treat last evening to go and hear them to night, in the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny. You will not regret having spent the time in listening to so excellent an entertainment.

A Fickle Minded Mother.

Yesterday Richard Nuttal and Eleanor Nuttal, his wife, through their attorneys, Messrs. Bayne & Magee, filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 against Ellen Holden, Hamilton Lacock and Martha Lacock. The plaintiffs set forth that Ellen Holden, who is the mother of Eleanor Nuttal, has been living with the plaintiffs for the past eleven years, that in consideration of their caring and providing for her in her old age they deeded to her their daughter a house and lot at 229 Federal street, Allegheny; that expecting this promise to be fulfilled the plaintiffs made extensive improvements upon it to the extent of several hundred dollars; that a few months ago the said Ellen Holden, without any explanation or provocation, left the house of the plaintiff, and went to live with Martha Lacock, who was a daughter of the said Ellen by another husband. Since then the piece of property at No. 229 Federal street is advertised for sale. The plaintiff asked that Ellen Holden may by compelled to deed to them this house and lot, and that all the defendants may be restrained from disposing or it in any